# THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. 45. TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 14, 1830. NO. 103.

PUBLISHED BY
NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
NEAR THE S. W. CORNER OF THE DIAMOND.

TERMS.

The Gazette is published semi-weekly, (on Tuesday and Friday,) at FOUR dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

The Gazette is also published weekly, (on Friday,) at Two dollars per annum in advance, – or THREE dollars at the end of the year.


**M. B. MILTENBERGER,**
**Commission Merchant,**

No. 12, corner of Market & Front str'ts,
April 20—tf. Pittsburgh.

*PITTSBURGH & PHILADELPHIA*
**CLOTHING STORE.**

GEORGE C. MORGAN

HAS REMOVED to No. 102, Wood street, and has furnished his Fashionable Clothing Store with a supply of articles in his line, suitable for the present and approaching seasons, and conforming in style and fashion, to the last eastern patterns. His stock comprises the greatest variety, and has been selected with much care as to the quality of the goods.

☞Cloths, Vestings, Trimmings, and Fancy Articles, will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms.

☞Work made to order, on the shortest notice.
Sept. 25.—tf.

DOCTOR HAYS, at No 66 Liberty street, above Fourth. April 27, 1830.

**350** BBLS. SUP. FLOUR, "Pickan's Brand," for sale by
JAMES ADAMS, Jr. & Co.
May 18, 1830.—tf.

PICKLED SALMON, in gallon kegs, and MACKEREL, in tubs, of superior quality, for family use, just received per steam boat Magnolia, and for sale by GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd. No. 26 Wood street. July 10—tf.

**The American Fire Insurance Co.**
*OF PHILADELPHIA,*

DAILY make Insurance against loss or damage by FIRE, on Houses & Merchandise, Job Bacon, Secretary, No. 101 Chesnut street, Philadelphia. GEO. COCHRAN, Ag't,
Sept. 25—tf *No 26 Wood street, Pittsburgh.*

WHOLESALE HARDWARE STORE.

**S. FAHNESTOCK,**

CORNER OF FIFTH & WOOD ST'TS, has just received, and is now opening, a large and extensive assortment of HARDWARE, consisting of all the variety of articles in demand. Merchants and Saddlers are particularly requested to call and examine. Feb. 16, 1830—tf.

**PRINTING INK.**

JUST received from the Manufactory of *Johnson & Son*, a fresh supply of Book and News Ink, for winter and spring use, in kegs from 13 to 28 pounds.
H. HOLDSHIP & SON.
January 1, 1830.—tf

ROSS WILKINS, ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office No. 27 Fourth street, third door below Doctor Gazzam, and west of Market street.
April 30, 1830—tf.

**DOCTOR SELLERS.**

OFFICE removed to Fourth street, No. 64, betwixt Wood and Market streets, and nearly opposite the New Branch Bank.
April 5, 1830.—tf

ROGERS' SUPERIOR ORANGE GUNPOWDER.—150 kegs just received on consignment, and for sale by JAMES ADAMS, Jr. & Co. No. 8 Market street. May 18—tf.

**RICHARD FLINT**

WILL make to order various descriptions of PRESSES: *Fine Brass, Steel, and Iron Machinery; Door Plates; Percussion Cane Guns,* on an improved plan, &c. &c. at No. 64 Second street. Pittsburgh, March 2—tf.

**A. H. HOGE.**
**Hardware Merchant,**
M'DONALD'S SQUARE,

No. 130 Liberty Street, fronting Market Street, HAS received his spring supply of GOODS, embracing an extensive assortm't of Hardware, which he offers at a small advance, to country merchants and others.
Pittsburgh, March 19—tf.

**150** BBLS. NEW YORK PLASTER for sale at the Hardware Store of A. H. HOGE, No. 130 Liberty street, M'Donald's Square. Pittsburgh, May 11.—tf.

**EXCHANGE.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Erie, | *per cent.* 1 | Scioto, *per cent.* | 3 to 5 |
| Chambersburgh, | 1 | Michigan, | 3 to 5 |
| Canton, - | 2 | Canada, | 4 to 5 |
| Pottsville, - | 2 | Urbana, | 3 to 5 |
| Wyoming, - | 2 | Greensburgh, | 45 |

American Gold, 1½ per cent. premium.
Bank of Steubenville, 25 per cent. discount.
GEO. A. COOK,
*Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street.*
June 29, 1830.

**150** BBLS. No. 1 Mackerel;
100 do. No. 2 do.
100 barrels No. 3 do.
100 hhds. N. O. Sugar;
75 bbls. Molasses;
25 kegs Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Shot;
10 tons Jun. Hammered Iron:
*FOR SALE BY JAMES ADAMS, Jr. & Co.*
May 18, 1830.—tf.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Charter of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association being about to expire, it is intended to close its affairs as soon as possible. All persons indebted to the Institution are required to make immediate payment to George Cochran of Rd. Agent of the Association, and all persons having claims against it, are requested to present the same for settlement.

B. BAKEWELL,
THOMAS HAZLETON,
WM. PORTER,
THOMAS FAIRMAN,
JOHN SPEAR,
Com'tee for closing the Affairs of the Association.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1830.—tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf

**FOR SALE,**

**50** BARRELS N. O. MOLASSES;
30 hhds. N. O. Sugar;
80 hhds. Leaf Tobacco;
80 bbls. Prime Mackerel;
50 kitts Mackerel, *for family use;*
10 bbls. Tanners' Oil;
50 kegs Shot, assorted numbers;
70 bales Tennessee Cotton;
150 Dried Hides;
200 bushels Dried Peaches;
20 kegs Kentucky Manufact'd Tobacco;
40 boxes do. do. do.
25 tons Pig Lead.
Apply to RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.
Corner of Market and Water streets.
Pittsburgh, May 28—tf.

**HENRY JONES & CO.**
*No. 3, (Patterson's Row,) St. Clair Street,*

HAVE for sale, of their own manufacture—
TABLE Diaper and Towels,
7-8 and 4-4 Bed Ticks, 6, 7 and 8 hundred,
3 and 4 qr. Checks, 7, 8, 9 and 10 hundred,
3 and 4 qr. Plaids and Stripes, 8, 9 and 10 do.
Wilmington and Jean Stripes 8 and 9 do.
Bleached Satteen Cord,
12 qr. square Counterpanes,
Steam Boat do
Eagle Coverlets.
All of which they will sell low for city acceptances or Cash.
Pittsburgh, June 26, 1829.—tf.

**WHOLESALE**
**CHINA, GLASS**
*AND*
**EARTHEN WARE HOUSES.**

THE subscribers offer a large and well selected stock, of all kinds and the latest patterns of goods in their line, imported direct from the English and French Potteries, by the way of New Orleans. They with confidence, therefore, invite all western merchants from the states of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, who have been in the habit of getting their ware from the eastern cities, (over the mountains) to call and examine for themselves.

Their terms are, to pack to order at Philadelphia prices, with an addition of 1½ cents per pound carriage, cash.—Credit arrangements can be made from three to twelve months. From their experience in the trade, they feel competent and pledge themselves to do every thing in their power to give satisfaction. All ware packed at their establishments will be insured, with proper handling, to open sound, for one per cent.

THOMAS G. GAYLORD,
*Pittsburgh, Pa.*
H. H. GAYLORD & Co.
*Wheeling, Va.*
February 12, 1830.—tf

*Storage, Forwarding, and Commission*
**WAREHOUSE.**

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER,
MARK GRAHAM.
Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

**DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL,**
**No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.**

*HAMILTON STEWART,*
MANUFACTURER OF
**Linen and Cotton Goods,**

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.

N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. March 19—tf.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Steel & Carlisle, is dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted to or having claims against the firm, will present them to Steele & Co. for settlement.

I. STEELE.
WM. M. CARLISLE.

☞In retiring from the late firm of Steele & Carlisle, I take the liberty of recommending my successors, Steele & Co to all my friends, and feel confident that all business entrusted to their care, will be punctually attended to.

WM. M. CARLISLE.
March 30—6mo.

**STEELE & Co.**
*Commission and Forwarding Merchants,*
OFFER FOR SALE, ON LIBERAL TERMS,

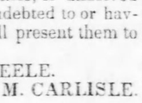
**200** SALTED HIDES
500 bbls. Plaster Paris
50 bbls. No. 3 1829 Mackerel
300 bundles Deck, Spike, and Nail Rods
120 kegs Juniata ass'td Nails, (reduced prices)
50 tons Hammered Iron
500 boxes assorted Window Glass
Shovels, Spades, Hoes
Drawing Chains, &c. &c.
Pittsburgh, March 30—6mo.

**LEADEN PIPE.**

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.
Nov. 28, 1828.—tf.

*MACHINE COTTON CARDS, No. 33.*

**9** COMPLETE SETS, 24 Inches.



**100** Bales Prime ALABAMA COTTON.
For Sale by
ADAMS, ALLEN, & Co.
Sept. 11, 1829.—tf

**FANCY LAMPS,**
PLATED CASTERS, &c.

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS, have just received, direct from the manufactories, and offer for sale, an elegant collection of *Bronze* and *Or Moulu, Astral* and *Mantel Lamps,* from ten to thirty dollars per pair; PLATED CASTERS, with cut and moulded bottles, silver edges and handles, from two to ten dollars per set: together with their usual extensive assortment of *PLAIN, PREST, and CUT GLASS WARE,*
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;
Cut and Moulded Smelling and Toilet Bottles; Cut, Prest & Plain Bureau Knobs, &c. &c. &c.
Pittsburgh, December 25, 1829—tf.

**CHEAP WRAPPING PAPERS,**
*AND BONNET BOARDS.*

JOHN I. KAY & Co., Booksellers, 95 Market street, have constantly for sale, a large assortment of Wrapping Paper, Band Box Boards, Bonnet Boards, and Binder's Boards, of eastern manufacture, which they offer very low.

N. B. The highest price given for RAGS.
August 10.—tf.

BROADCLOTHS, Blue, Mixed and Brown; SATINETS, Steel Mixed and Cadet Blue; FLANNELS, Red, Green, White, and Blue; BAIZES, Green; BLANKETS—Just received, from the manufacturers, and for sale at No. 26 Wood street, by GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd.
August 3, 1830.—tf.

FIGURED MANDARIN LAWN, (a beautiful article for summer dresses,) Brown Grass Cloth, for Bonnets, and a good assortment of Fancy Gauze Scarfs and Handkerchiefs, just received and for sale by S. P. CHURCH & Co. No. 45 Market, between Third and Fourth streets.

☞S. P. C. & Co. have also received, from the eastern cities, a fresh supply of seasonable
**DRY GOODS,**
which will be offered at a small advance for cash, wholesale or retail. May 28—tf.

**ETNA ROLLING MILL.**

THE ROLLING MILL of the subscribers, near Pittsburgh, is now in complete operation. They have on hand, at all times, a general assortment of the best *JUNIATA IRON AND NAILS,* which will be sold at as low prices, and upon as accommodating terms, as they can be procured elsewhere in this market. Their customers, and merchants generally, are solicited to leave their orders with Mr. SAMUEL KELLER, No. 74 Front street, who is appointed to sell their Iron, and will attend to the business.

H. S. SPANG & SON.
Pittsburgh, June 1, 1830—tf.

*VALUABLE PROPERTY,*
FOR SALE.

THE OLD PHŒNIX COTTON FACTORY, situated in the North Liberty of the city of Pittsburgh. The building is of brick, and capable of working 4,000 Spindles, with 50 Power Looms. The Steam Engine, Shafts, &c. are in good order. It is well calculated for either a Cotton, Woollen, or Linen Factory.

☞The Factory Building and Warehouse will be sold apart, or with the Building Lots attached, as may best suit the purchaser. Price and terms of payment can be made known by applying to
ADAMS, ALLEN & Co.
Pittsburgh, February 9—tf.

**WIRE FACTORY.**

THE BEAVER WIRE FACTORY is now in full operation, and prepared to supply the demand for Iron Wire, from No. 1 to No. 35, of a superior quality, and at the lowest rates. This wire has been pronounced, by those who are in the habit of using it, to be much superior, in every respect, to the English wire which has been heretofore imported. Western Merchants, Manufacturers, and others who deal in this article, are requested to forward their orders to

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co. *or*
R. TOWNSEND & Co.
*Agents for the Factory.*
Pittsburgh, Oct. 20, 1829.—tf

**MODERN TRAVELER, VOL. 1.**

JUST rec'd, and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & Co. Booksellers, 95 Market street, a popular Description, Geographical, Historical, and Typographical, of Palestine, with map and engravings. Sept. 7, 1830.

A YOUNG MAN, 17 to 19 years of age, who has had some experience in the Dry Goods business, may hear of a situation, by addressing, through the Post Office, A. Z. with name and reference. September 7, 1830.

☞**Stage Drivers Wanted.**

I WISH TO HIRE SIX PERSONS TO DRIVE STAGE.

NONE need apply but those who can come well recommended for good horse-masters and first rate reinsmen. For such I will pay from $10 to $18 per month. Apply to
GEO. A. DOHRMAN,
April 27—tf. Steubenville, Ohio.

☞*Pittsburgh Steel and File Factory.*

WE the subscribers do certify, that we have used and examined a number of FILES, manufactured in this city, by S. BROADMEADOW & Co. out of their Steel; and we take pleasure in saying that they are equal to the best English Files, not cast steel; and whilst they are sold at the prices of the English Files of the same description, we will give them the preference.—We recommend the establishment to the patronage of the American manufacturer, mechanic, and merchant, in the full confidence, that it requires nothing but the support it deserves to flourish: and that the day is not distant, when we shall no longer be dependent on foreign trade for the best Files and Steel. It is scarcely necessary to remind any one, that nothing but good Steel can make good Files. The Steel from which these Files are made, is manufactured here, by S. Broadmeadow & Co. and is equal to English Blister Steel, and sold at 12 1-2 cents per pound. They also manufacture Common Steel, which is sold at 8 cents per pound.

MAHLON ROGERS,
MARSHALL & HAWDON,
H. BLAKE & Co.
JOSEPH PEARSON,
JOHN WETHERELL,
J. & Z. WETHERELL,
FRANCIS PRATT,
J. EWART,
JAMES THOMSON,
WARDEN & ARTHURS,
MARK STACKHOUSE,
Agent for Columbian Steam Eng. Co.
L. & P. PETERSON,
SHOENBERGER, WRENSHALL & Co.
ASA WATERS,
THOMAS HAZELTON,
JOHN WOODS,
JOHN F. GREER,
SAMUEL SMITH,
WALLACE & BEGGS,
GREENAWALT & COVER
ABNER UPDEGRAFF,
M'CLURG & Co.
EDWARD MOORE,
JAMES NELSON,
DAVID MACLEAN, Jr.
CUTHBERT & Co
AARON BROAD,
UNION ROLLING MILL Co.
JOHN SHERIFF,
JOHN BROWN, Blacksmith,
JOSEPH LONG,
KINGSLAND, LIGHTNER & Co.
PETER SHOENBERGER & SON,
WILLIAM DAY,
ADAMS, ALLEN & Co.
Pittsburgh, Oct. 27, 1829—tf.

JUST RECEIVED, per Steam Boat New Jersey, (on consignment,)
10 hhds. N. O. SUGAR, fair quality;
10 bbls. TANNERS' OIL;
13 bbls. DRIED PEACHES;
50 bags COFFEE;
For Sale, on accommodating terms, by
GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd.
No. 26 Wood street, Pittsburgh,
June 4, 1830—tf.

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Webb Closey & James Brady having been dissolved, the subscriber announces to his friends and the public generally, that the business will hereafter be carried on by him, at No. 134 Liberty street, where arrangements are making to manufacture BOOTS and SHOES of every description, which will be sold as low as they can be purchased to the eastward. He hopes to merit a continuance of that patronage which has been hitherto so liberally bestowed on him.

WEBB CLOSEY.
May 21, 1830.—tf

**FOR SALE,**

THAT beautiful Tract of Land called FARM HILL, situated in Fayette township, Allegheny county, between the Noblestown road and Chartier's creek, about eight miles from Pittsburgh, containing THREE HUNDRED ACRES and allowance, about ninety acres of which are cleared.

On this place there is a good two story bewn log DWELLING HOUSE and KITCHEN, an excellent ORCHARD of Apple, Cherry and Peach Trees; a good Spring near the dwelling house, and an abundance of Stone Coal. That portion of the tract which is not cleared is remarkably well timbered.

If desired by a purchaser, possession could be given on the first day of November next.

For further information inquire of the subscriber, who lives near the place, or of Jacob Hanson, Auctioneer, in the City of Pittsburgh.

WILLIAM HERDMAN
June 23, 1829.—tf.

PITTSBURGH
**Monitorial High School,**
SMITHFIELD STREET.

THE Ensuing Quarter will commence on the 12th of the present month, (July, 1830,) when the various branches of Orthography, Reading, Writing, Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, Algebra, Mensuration, Surveying, Navigation, Book-Keeping, and Composition, will be taught by the subscriber, on the following terms:

Junior Class, at Four dollars per quarter.
Senior Class, at Five dollars per quarter.
THOS. MAYLIN.

☞References are kindly permitted to be made to the following gentlemen, who, amongst others, have honored him with their confidence in placing their children under his care:—Messrs. George Anshutz, Thomas Dickson, Martin Rahm, M. M. Murray, Webb Closey, J. Harmon, S. Cuthbert; or Benjamin Bakewell, John Snyder, Richard Bowen, John Towne.
Pittsburgh, July 16—tf

**NEW LINE.**

DAVID LEECH'S LINE of CANAL BOATS.

THE subscriber having fitted up several new Boats, for the reception of Freight and the accommodation of Passengers, has established a Line to run regularly between PITTSBURGH AND BLAIRSVILLE.

One of the Line Boats will start from Pittsburgh, on every *Monday, Wednesday,* and *Friday,* at 5 o'clock, P. M. and run through to Blairsville, (73 miles,) in 30 hours.

A Boat of this line will also leave Blairsville at the same time, and arrive in regular succession at Pittsburgh and Blairsville, (their respective places of destination,) on every *Wednesday, Friday,* and *Sunday,* at 7 A. M.

*Freight,* entrusted to this Line, will receive the utmost care and diligence; and every convenience and accommodation will be extended to Passengers.

☞ Freight (whole distance) 20 *cents per cwt.*
☞ Passengers 2 *cents per mile.*

For Freight or Passage, Apply to the respective Captains on Board, or to *Wm. Robinson, Jr.* Allegheny-town: to *Mark Graham,* at Blairsville, or to the subscriber at Leechburgh. D. LEECH.
October 30—tf.

**MOROCCO.**

THE subscriber, having commenced the manufacture of MOROCCO, has now for sale Morocco suitable for the following purposes:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Boots and Shoes, (Goat and Deer Skins.) | | |
| Boot and Shoe Linings, (Roans and Yellows.) | | |
| Coachmakers' | do. | (variety of colors.) |
| Hat Linings, | do. | do. |
| Bookbinders, | do. | do. |
| Trunkmakers, | do. | do. |
| Saddlers, | do. | do. |
| Striped Bindings. | | |

☞The above articles will be sold at eastern prices. Having in connexion Mr. George Pierce, an experienced workman, the quality and colors will be warranted. Dealers in the article will find the prices reasonable.

JOHN CALDWELL.
Corner of Third street and Redoubt Alley.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 9—tf

**BRICK FOR SALE.**

I HAVE on hand, Three Kilns, containing about 300,000 first rate Brick, which I will dispose of on liberal terms.

ALSO, TO LET,

The house and lot formerly occupied by me, about half a mile east of Birmingham: the lot is well stocked with fruit trees. Inquire of
O. ORMSBY GREGG.
No. 28 Water street,
Or of the subscriber near the Monongahela Bridge, O. ORMSBY.
June 11, 1830.—tf

**LOTS**
In the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh.

FOR sale, upon accommodating terms, a number of valuable LOTS fronting on *Penn* and *Liberty* streets, in the *Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh.* These lots are upon the great thoroughfare to Philadelphia, and in the vicinity of the *Cotton Factories, Iron Works,* and other manufacturing establishments. A plan may be seen at the office of D. S. Scully, Esq. in the Diamond.

For terms apply to
HARMAR DENNY.
March 24, 1829—tf.

ALDERMAN MURRAY has removed his Office to the house of General Patchell, No. 11, in the south-west corner of the Diamond.
April 9, 1830.—tf.

**J. C. BUCKLES,**
**Commission Merchant,**
LOUISVILLE, KY.

IS prepared to Receive, Sell, and Forward every description of GOODS.
December 21, 1827—tf.

**AUCTION GOODS.**

**M. S. MASON & M'DONOUGH,**
46 WOOD STREET,

Are now receiving a very extensive and choice assortment of
European, India, and American
**DRY GOODS,**

EMBRACING every variety suited to the *Western Trade;* and having been selected with particular care, at the *New York and Philadelphia Auctions,* are offered at wholesale, for cash or approved paper, at a small advance.

Country merchants can always depend on being supplied with the latest style of Importations; and in consequence of one of our firm being now in *Europe,* we are enabled to *import* our *Foreign Goods* at much cheaper rates than usual, and most respectfully solicit an inspection of our stock.

M. S. MASON & M'DONOUGH.
September 3, 1830.

COTTON MACHINERY.

**10** DOUBLE 24 INCH CARDS; Four THROSTLES, dead spindle; Four MULES, of the most approved patterns—all new and complete—for sale by
ADAMS, ALLEN & Co.
February 9, 1830—tf

**NEW EDITION**
OF
**Buck's Theological Dictionary.**

THIS DAY is published, by JOHN I. KAY & Co., Booksellers, No. 95 Market street, Pittsburgh, a new and enlarged Edition of BUCK'S THEOLOGICAL DICTIONARY, with an appendix, containing a late account of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and of the Associated Methodists.—In one large volume, 8vo. new type and fine paper.

☞Booksellers, Merchants, and those taking up subscriptions, can be supplied with this book, by the hundred or dozen, on the cheapest terms.

N. B. Be careful to ask for *Kay's Improved Edition.* September 7.—tf.

**THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.**
*Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,*
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Refer to M'KEE, CLARKE & Co. }
JAS. ADAMS, JR. & Co. } Pittsburgh.
HAMILTON STEWART, }

STORAGE & FORWARDING.—Thomas Anderson & Co. have extensive warehouses, and are prepared to Receive and Forward Merchandise, in any direction required
May 14, 1830.—tf.

**EDUCATION.**

**SAMUEL P. REYNOLDS,**

AUTHOR of a Treatise on Arithmetic, Mensuration, &c., respectfully announces that he will, on the 1st of September, open an Academy for the instruction of a limited number of pupils, in Robinson's Row of brick buildings, contiguous to the Canal Bridge, Federal street, Allegheny-Town.

The most useful branches of learning will be speedily and effectually taught; namely Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, Book-Keeping, Epistolary Composition, Elocution, Algebra, Geometry, Mensuration, &c. &c.

Terms of Tuition, for the Junior Class, only $2 50 per quarter; for the others, $4.

☞S. P. R. intends to commence an *Evening School,* on the first of October. Aug. 27

REMOVAL.—The subscribers, having Removed from their Old Stand, No. 158, to their New (Marble Front) Store, No. 152 Market street, Philadelphia, three doors below, inform their friends and customers, and merchants from the west in general, that they will at all times keep an extensive assortment of DRY GOODS, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable and accommodating terms.

J. N. & L. DICKSON.
Philadelphia, August 5. (A.13—6w.)

TO THE PUBLIC.

WE, the undersigned, Painters and Glaziers of the city of Pittsburgh, do certify, that the WHITE LEAD now manufactured by H. Brunot, and branded '*Pittsburgh White Lead*—H. BRUNOT,' is as good as any made in or about Pittsburgh, and we give it a preference.

| | |
|---|---|
| Alex. Ingram, | Archibald Shaw, |
| Joseph Jenkinson, | David Glenn, |
| Robert Menha, | Isaac Rhoads, |
| E. G. Nelson, | F. S. Byrne, |
| John Phillips, | A. Westerveit, |
| Andrew Beggs, | Nath. Whiston, |
| George Dobbs, | John W. Kane, |
| James Stuart, | John Hern. |

☞Orders addressed to H. Brunot & Co. Pittsburgh, will be attended to. April 27.—w6mo.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale that valuable and well known property, adjoining the town of Noblestown, and distant 12 miles from the city of Pittsburgh.

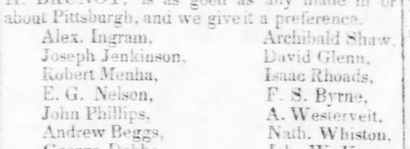
There are in this tract of land 500 acres, 175 of which are cleared, and under good cultivation. It contains a fine meadow, and an excellent Apple Orchard, besides valuable coal banks and never failing springs of good water. As a stock farm, it has but few equals.

There are erected on this property the following buildings, viz:—A *Steam Grist Mill,* with two pair of French Burrs, and one pair of country stones, together with all the appurtenances necessary for doing merchant work on a large scale; a *Saw Mill* in good working order, which is propelled by water power; *three Dwelling Houses,* and *two Barns.* The above farm is intersected by good roads for transporting produce to a market either on the Ohio river or at Pittsburgh, and is in a wealthy neighborhood.

If this property be not sold together, it will be divided to suit purchasers. For further particulars apply to the subscriber living in Pittsburgh.

SCUDDER HART.
Aug. 7, 1829.—tf.

**Sale of Improved Durham**
**SHORT-HORNED CATTLE.**



HAVING obtained, from the recent sales at Powelton, a change of Breeding Stock, I will offer at Public Sale, at my farm, 1½ mile north of Greensburgh, on *Wednesday, the 22d of September next,* my full blooded Bull, SULTAN.—He will be four years old on the 27th of December next, and is a very large and beautiful animal.

Also, Seven half blooded Bull Calves, of various ages, from 1 to ten months, the produce of Sultan, and of cows distinguished for their fine milking properties.

Also, Several fine Cows with calf to Sultan, and a YOUNG BULL, nearly full blooded, the produce of a remarkable Heifer.

Also, Two blooded BREEDING MARES, by Davidson's *Godolphin,* one of which is in foal to the thoro' bred horse *Napoleon.* They are both desirable animals.

The pedigrees of each will be given in full on the day of sale. F. J. COPE.
August 24, 1830—w5t$2½

**IRON AND NAILS.**

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving, at their Warehouse, No. 76 Front street, an extensive assortment of the best JUNIATA IRON AND NAILS, which will enable their customers to have their Fall orders supplied, *without any delay,* and upon the most liberal terms.

H. BLAKE & Co.
September 10.—1mo.

☞*PLOWMAN'S PRINTING INK.*

PLOWMAN'S Superior PRINTING INK, for fall use, in kegs containing 24 lbs., for sale by HOGAN & Co., Corner of Front and Market streets. Pittsburgh, Sept. 10.—tf.

**TO FOUNDERS.**

THE undersigned would dispose of the property known by the name of "THE PITTSBURGH FOUNDRY," on accommodating terms.—Apply to M'Clurg & Denniston.

ALEX. M'CLURG.
Sept. 10.—3t.

EDGEWORTH
**LADIES' SEMINARY,**
BRADDOCK'S-FIELD, NEAR PITTSBURGH.

MRS. & MISS OLVER beg to announce, that the engagements of the Seminary will be resumed on the first Monday of October; and it is with much pleasure they make known, that Braddocksfield has been secured for a long term, and that preparation is making to build a lecture room and other additional apartments.

The beauty of the situation is unrivalled, and the health enjoyed by its numerous inmates is extraordinary.

The eminent success of the institution is satisfactory proof of the advantage of lenient and affectionate treatment, over all harsh or coercive systems of discipline; and in this particular at least there will be no change.

Efficient teachers have been engaged, and the public is informed that Mr. Gilleland will continue to give instruction in the various branches of Oil Painting and Drawing, and that he will deliver lectures on Belles-Lettres and Chemistry.

It is hoped that the Sabbath-day engagements will not be interrupted unnecessarily, and if the pupils were taken from school at the vacations only, and visited at stated times, *e. g.* the first Monday or Tuesday in the calendar month, it is obvious, order in the classes and improvement would be the more certainly effected.

TERMS.

ADMISSION.—Tuition in English branches, viz: Reading, Writing, Grammar, Composition, Arithmetic, Geography, and Astronomy, with use of the Globes, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and History; also Plain and Ornamental Needlework, (by the term of 6 months,) $65 00
Tuition in Music, 20 00
" Drawing—pencil, crayon, and water colors; also painting on velvet, 12 00
" Oil Painting, 20 00
" French, 10 00

*Payment three months in advance.*

DRESS FOR THE WINTER QUARTER.—Two blue flannel dresses, with two capes of the same material; four pair strong dark woollen stockings; two pair strong boots; one pair shoes; check aprons; two black bombazette aprons; black silk hood; cloak; and winter gloves.

Braddocksfield, Sept. 10.—3t.

FOR RENT.

THE STORE, in Liberty Stree, lately occupied by James Haslet, with or without the Dwelling House. Apply to
ALLEN & GRANT.
April 3.—tf.

NEW NOVELS.—The Lost Heir, and the Prediction, Walter Cotyon, and the English at Home, lately received, and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & CO. Booksellers, 95 Market street.
September 7, 1830.

BOARDING.—A few genteel young men can be accommodated with BOARDING, at No. 19 in the Diamond. Sept. 3.

DR. E. MERRITT, being on a visit to the eastern cities, will be absent for four or five weeks. His office will be open in the mean time, and the business of his profession attended to.
August 31, 1830.

NOTICE.—Left with the subscriber, living in Ross township, 4 miles from Pittsburgh, some time in April last, A BAY STUD HORSE, which the owner is desired to call for; otherwise he will be sold, to pay for his keeping. PETER IVORY.
September 7, 1830—3*

**NOW OPENING,**

A LARGE and extensive ASSORTMENT of MACHINE CARDS, from the manufactory of J. & J. A. Smith & Co. Leicester, Mass. which with their former stock will be disposed of on the most accommodating terms. Also, a lot on hand, to close consignment, which are offered at very reduced prices.

Orders for cotton cards will be punctually attended to. WM. BELL, Jr. & Co.
Feb. 17, 1829.—wtf. No. 51 Wood Street.

**Dancing Academies.**

J. C. BOND, Professor of Dancing, having, in addition to his extensive premises, erected a splendid room, known as the Pittsburgh Concert Hall, on Penn street, No. 72, and having engaged that elegant and well known Dancing-Room, with a spring floor, in the Masonic Hall in Wheeling, together with Mr. Dohrman's Hall in Steubenville, respectfully gives notice, that he intends dividing his time between the three places, in the line of his profession, and will commence as soon as the subscriptions are closed.

Papers, explanatory of terms, &c. are left at the City Hotel, Wheeling, at Mr. Dohrman's, Steubenville, and at the Concert Hall, Pittsburgh.
September 7—wtf

**To German Emigrants, &c.**

THE subscriber offers for sale large bodies of LAND, in Allegheny and Butler counties.

The advantages which this section of the country possesses are very great. These lands are near Pittsburgh, being within from fifteen to thirty miles of it, and a part of them situate along or near the Pennsylvania canal and Allegheny river, and the turnpike road from Erie to Pittsburgh running through another part. Many of the tracts are of first rate land, and they all have the advantage of coal, timber, &c. The country is well watered, and mills are plenty. Many German families have lately settled in Butler county, that are pleased with their purchase. For information apply to the subscriber, or to JOHN BREDIN, Esq., Butler. SARAH COLLINS,
Sept. 7—3t. *Penn street, Pittsburgh.*

TO LET,

FROM the first of October next, the SALT-WORKS of the subscriber, at the mouth of the Nine Mile Run. For terms, apply to
BOYLE IRWIN.
August 27.—3tw*

## Poetry.

THE WHITE LADY.—*From the German.*

Our troops went forth on Sarfeldt's morn,
Beneath their monarch's eye,
And merrily peal'd the yager's horn
As the guard was marching by.

And first and last the howitzers past,
And the battery's iron train,
And all to throw the desperate cast
Upon Jena's fated plain.

The march they play'd was sweet to hear,
The sight was fair to see;
It smooth'd our Frederic's brow austere,
And Blucher smiled with glee.

That sight was fair to all but those
Who own'd prophetic fears;
And sweet that martial strain arose
To all but gifted ears.

And there was one in dream or trance
Could follow the column's way,
And with the vulture's prescient glance
The death doom'd troops survey?

Yes, close at hand she had taken her stand,
I saw and mark'd her well—
'Twas she who wanders through the land,
Whose name I fear to tell.

They saw not her form, nor her visage of grief—
It was not that their sight was dim;
But fix'd on his troops were the eyes of their chief,
And their glances were fix'd on him.

But I knew her at once by the long lank hair,
And the garments as white as snow;
And she linger'd there in her still despair,
And scowl'd on the troops below.

I knew her at once for a lady who wends,
Impell'd by the curse divine,
And who wanders abroad and wo impends
Upon Prussia's regal line.

I have kept the night-watch, where she chiefly is
To roam by the ruinous stair; [said
I should not have trembled, I should not have fled,
For I could not have faced her there.

For I fear'd not the sight of the lady in white,
By the moonlight's spectral ray,
In the hill of our kings, at the hour of night;
But I shrunk from the vision by day.

Yet I thought what the fortunes of Prussia decreed
By questioning her to know;
So right to that lady I spurr'd my steed,
Till no nearer he would go.

For he rear'd at the sight of the lady in white,
And he stopp'd in his full career,
She spoke, and her words, when I heard them
They curdled my blood for fear. [aright,

"Now trouble me not—I list to the shot—
On Sarfeldt I see the dead;
Disturb me no more—I weep for your lot!"
Was all that the lady said.

She strided away, and I could not tell where,
For a shuddering seized my frame;
And whither she vanish'd I cannot declare,
And as little know whence she came.

But at Sarfeldt's fight, since the morning light,
The Frenchmen had fired well,
And the lady had spoken the moment aright
When Louis of Prussia fell.

## Miscellany.

### OSSIAN.

Sir James Mackintosh, in his History of England, written for the Cabinet Cyclopedia, thus relates the origin of the celebrated literary fiction known as the Poems of Ossian:

Some fragments of the songs of the Scottish Highlanders, of very uncertain antiquity, appear to have fallen into the hands of Macpherson, a young man of no mean genius, unacquainted with the higher criticism applied to the genuineness of ancient writings, and who was too much a stranger to the studious world to have learnt those refinements which extend probity to literature as well as to property. Elated by the praise not unjustly bestowed on some of these fragments, instead of insuring a general assent to them by a publication in their natural state, he unhappily applied his talents for skillful imitation to complete poetical works in a style similar to the fragments, and to work them into the unsuitable shape of epic and dramatic poems. He was not aware of the impossibility of poems, preserved only by tradition, being intelligible after thirteen centuries, to readers who knew only the language of their own times, and he did not perceive the extravagance of peopling the Caledonian mountains in the fourth century with a race of men so generous and merciful, so gallant, so mild, and so magnanimous, that the most ingenious romances of the age of chivalry could not have ventured to represent a single hero as on a level with their common virtues. He did not consider the prodigious absurdity of inserting, as it were, a people thus advanced in moral civilization, between the Britons, ignorant and savage as they are painted by Cæsar, and the Highlanders, fierce and rude as they are represented by the first accounts of the chroniclers of the twelfth and fourteenth centuries. Even the better part of the Scots were, in the latter period, thus spoken of:—"In Scotland ye shall find no man lightly of honor or gentleness: they are like wylde and savage people." The great historian who made the annals of Scotland a part of European literature had sufficiently warned his countrymen against such faults, by the decisive observation that their fore-fathers were unacquainted with the art of writing, which alone preserves language from total change, and great events from oblivion.—Macpherson was encouraged to overleap these and many other improbabilities by youth, talent, and applause: perhaps he did not at first distinctly present to his mind the permanence of the deception. It is more probable, and it is a supposition countenanced by many circumstances, that after enjoying the pleasure of duping so many critics, he intended one day to claim the poems as his own; but if he had such a design, considerable obstacles to its execution arose around him. He was loaded with so much praise, that he seemed bound in honor to his admirers not to desert them. The support of his own country appeared to render adherence to those poems which Scotland inconsiderately sanctioned by a sort of national obligation.—Exasperated, on the other hand, by the, perhaps, unduly vehement, and sometimes very coarse attacks made on him, he was unwilling to surrender to such opponents. He involved himself at last so deeply as to leave him no decent retreat. Since the keen and searching publication of Mr. Laing, these poems have fallen in reputation, as they lost the character of genuineness. They had been admired by all the nations, and by all the men of genius in Europe. The last incident in their story is perhaps the most remarkable. In an Italian version, which softened their defects, and rendered their characteristic qualities faint, they formed almost the whole poetical library of Napoleon;—a man who, whatever may be finally tho't of him in other respects, must be owned to be, by the transcendant vigor of his powers, entitled to a place in the first class of human minds. No other imposture in literary history approaches them in the splendor of their course.

### ORIGIN OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

From the Anglo-Saxons we derive the names of the most ancient officers among us—of the greater part of the divisions of the kingdom, and of almost all our towns and villages. From them also we derive our language; of which the structure, and a majority of its words, much greater than those that have not thought on the subject would at first easily believe, are Saxon. Of sixty-nine words which make up the Lord's Prayer, there are only five not Saxon; the best example of the natural bent of our language, and the words apt to be chosen by those who speak and write it without design. Of eighty-one words in the soliloquy of Hamlet, thirteen only are of Latin origin. Even in a passage of ninety words in Milton, whose diction is more learned than that of any other poet, there are only sixteen Latin words. In four verses of the authorised version of Genesis, which contain about a hundred and thirty words, there are no more than five Latin. In seventy-nine words of Addison, whose perfect taste preserved him from pedantic or constrained preference for any portion of the language, we find only fifteen Latin. In latter times the language has rebelled against the bad taste of those otherwise vigorous writers, who, instead of ennobling their style like Milton, by the position and combination of words, have tried to raise it by unusual and far-fetched expressions. Dr. Johnson himself, [from whose corruptions English style is only recovering, in eighty-seven words of his fine parallel between Dryden and Pope, has found means to introduce no more than twenty-one of Latin derivation. The language of familiar intercourse, the terms of jest and pleasantry, and those of necessary business, the idioms or peculiar phrases into which words naturally run, the proverbs, which are the condensed and pointed sense of the people, the particles on which our syntax depends, and which are of perpetual recurrence; all these foundations of a language are more decisive proofs of the Saxon origin of ours, than even the great majority of Saxon words in writing, and the still greater majority in speaking. In all cases when we have preserved a whole family of words, the superior significancy of a Saxon over a Latin term is most remarkable. "Well-being arises from well-doing," is a Saxon phrase, which may be thus rendered into the Latin part of the language:—"Felicity attends virtue;" but how inferior in force is the latter! In the Saxon phrase, the parts or roots of words being significant in our language, and familiar to our eyes and ears, throw their whole meaning into the compounds and derivations, while the Latin words of the same import, having their roots and elements in a foreign language, carry only a cold and conventional signification to an English ear. It must not be a subject of wonder that language should have many closer connexions with the thoughts and feelings which it denotes, than our philosophy can always explain. As words convey these elements of the character of each particular mind, so the structure and idioms of a language, those properties of it which, being known to us only by their effect, we are obliged to call its spirit and genius, seem to represent the character or assemblage of qualites which distinguish one people from others.—*Sir J. Mackintosh's Hist. of England.*

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The following description of the taking of Jerusalem in the first crusade, is extracted from Sir Jas. Mackintosh's History of England:—

"In spite of their misfortunes, Bohemond established himself at Antioch in 1097; and on the 14th day of July, 1099, after a siege of two months, the ancient and holy city of Jerusalem was taken by assault, with a prodigious slaughter of the garrison. Ten thousand were slain on the site of the Temple of Solomon; more were thrown from the tops of houses; many were put to death after resistance had ceased. Terrible as were these excesses, they arose from the boiling passions of an undisciplined multitude, and therefore bore no likeness to the license granted by a civilized commander to obedient soldiers when a city is taken by storm.—These passions, composed by the union of all that is kind with all that is fierce, of the basest with the grandest elements of our nature, produced a corresponding but a prodigious variety of deeds. It is hard for a writer or a reader, more separated by opinions, by manners, by situation, than by an interval of eight centuries from the victorious crusaders, to form a faint conception of their state of phrenzy, when, sore with wounds, heated by bloody conflicts, and flushed with success, they came to see and handle the ruins of the temple, the holy sepulchre, and all the scenes of sacred story, dear and hallowed in their eyes from infancy; and at the same moment beheld at their mercy the men who had defiled these holy places and despoiled those innocent pilgrims, whose offices was that of worshipping God where he most abundantly had poured out the treasures of his goodness. The gentleness and humility of a religion of forgiveness had on their distempered, yet not, perhaps, depraved hearts, more than the power of the loudest cry of vengeance for long indignities and outrages.—What wonder, then, if, maddened by confused emotions, in which, perhaps, rising compunction began to swell, they rushed reeking from slaughter to raise their bloody hands in prayer, and to pour forth tears of contrition and affection, prostrate before the shrine of their God! The power of the feelings excited by those places which call up the remembrance of reverend men, and their noblest actions and sufferings, never could be greater than it was to the deliverers of Jerusalem; and the subtile links which combined good and bad passions, could hardly ever have been stronger."

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*From the Farmers' and Mechanics' Advocate.*

### ON CRIMES COMMITTED BY POISON.

The famous Ludovic, the Moor, seized the estates of his nephew, John Galeas Marie Sforza, Duke of Milan, whom he confined in the chateau of Pavia, where he soon perished by poison; Ludovic fearing that Charles the Eighth, King of France, of whom this unfortunate prince had implored succor, would come and release him and restore his estates. The Pope Alexander 6th, and his infamous son, the cardinal Cæsar Borgia, Duke of Valentine, coveted for a long time the immense fortune of cardinal Adrian Cornetto, and many of the other cardinals. They resolved to make way with these cardinals in a ceremonious feast. The poisoned wines were prepared; but either through accident or some particular revenge, the servants changed these wines, and they were served to the Pope and his son. The first expired in the midst of most severe sufferings, and the latter was put into the body of a living mule, to make him *sweat* out the poison, according to the vulgar expression, and he owed his life only to the strength of his constitution, but lived, ever after, a languishing and painful life. This catastrophe happened August 18, 1503.

The court of Pope Leon 10th, was celebrated for its gaiety and licentious manners. The cardinal Bibena, with his lively spirit and indecent sallies to amuse the Holy Father and Isabella d'Est, duchess of Mantua, composed the comedy of *la Callandria*, a well written piece, but full of obscene expressions. He arrived by this means to the highest degree of favor; he was even sent as legate to Francis 1st, whose friendship he gained. But Leon 10th, having learned that this cardinal, supported by the King, aspired to the pontifical throne himself, recalled him to Rome, where he perished by poison in 1518.

Pope Clement 8th died 3d of March, 1665, poisoned it is said by means of fumes carried under his bed through a bougie, but it appears that it was asphyxia produced by burning charcoal placed by design in his bed chamber. He was a victim to the disputes upon grace and free will, and the intrigues of the court of Madrid, on account of the ancient ex-communication and abjuration of Henry 4th. Pope Sixtius 4th, his predecessor, had already perished by poison in 1595, and this crime was charged upon the agents of Philip 2d King of Spain, to whom this Pope had refused to help to combine with those in league against Henry 4th, because he feared that Philip, becoming master of France as he was already of Lombardy and the two Sicilies, would also seize upon the rest of Italy, and even the patrimony of St. Peter.

The history of Florence offers also a tissue of murders and empoisonments, especially when the commercial family of the Medici had usurped the sovereign power of this republic. These dukes had a singular tact for ridding themselves of the most distinguished Florentines who gave them umbrage; they charged them with some particular mission, honorable in appearance, either to the Holy seat at Rome, or to some other foreign court, where they had *state poisoners*, and where the unfortunate envoys were not slow to perish. Atrocious facts of this nature were found in the archives of the city of Florence, and came to light when the grand duke Leopold, since Emperor of Austria, permitted them to be examined; but when he learned the circumstance, he ordered the archives to be closed, and caused a veil to be thrown over these crimes for the honor of the extinct family of the Medici. Cosmo de Medici, son of the famous Condotier John, was proclaimed Duke under Charles Quint. The historian Guicciardini, expected to govern under him as he had done under Alexander de Medici, whose death had contributed not a little to his elevation; but Comus doubting the influence of this illustrious man who had a certain preponderance in his county, poisoned him, and he died in the city of Aratria.

The Duke Francis, enamored with the charms of the young Venetian Bianca Capello, born of a plebeian family and celebrated for her beauty and amours with Pietro Bonnaventuri, who ran away with her, caused the young man to be assassinated, and married Bianca in spite of her brother, Cardinal Ferdinand de Medici. This alliance embroiled the two brothers; they however in a few years formed a sort of reconciliation; the cardinal was invited to pass some time on a visit to the duke. Bianco Capello, who hated most inveterately the cardinal, whom she treated with haughtiness and disdain, resolved to rid herself of him by poison; but the cardinal, mistrusting her design, anticipated her, and, at a dinner, he poisoned her, as well as the unfortunate Francis, with arsenic, which he distributed in some plates of pastry.—Both died, after suffering excruciating tortures for six hours—the cardinal preventing any one giving them the least relief. As the price of this double crime, the Cardinal quitted the purple, and succeeded his brother in the Duchy of Tuscany. The family de Medici sought alliance with the Kings of France: Catharine married Henry 2d, and it is known what part she had in the massacre of St. Bartholomew. Henry 4th married the famous Maria de Medici, who introduced into France poisoning and espionage. She was no stranger to the assassination of this good king—her liasons with the Duke d'Epernon at least caused her to be strongly suspected. This princess had brought with her a certain Concini, known afterwards under the name of Marshall d'Ancre, and Caligaic his wife, who were the vile instruments of her hate and savage vengeance; but both of them came to a tragical end. Concini was killed by a pistol shot, and his wife was beheaded by a sentence of parliament in 1617.

Let us recur again to Italy. Pope Innocent, 10th, who lived in the middle of the seventeenth century, allowed himself to be governed entirely by his sister-in-law, Olympia Maldachini, for whom he had conceived a criminal passion. The cardinal Patilla, of austere manners, and very intimate with the Holy Father, often reproaching him with their criminal conduct, besought him to stop it. *Remediaremo*, always replied the feeble pontiff, but never reformed. Olympia, fearing that the cardinal would finally triumph and produce a rupture, resolved to rid herself of so troublesome a neighbor, and poisoned him. She soon shared the same fate, having respired poison placed in a bouquet of flowers. Finally, Sallicetti, minister of the King of Naples, (Joseph Bonaparte) in 1808, had rendered himself obnoxious to the most illustrious of the realm by the vexations which he committed in the name of the prince. They attempted to blow him up, by placing under his house a mine of powder, which lost part of its effect. A little time after, in passing the bridge of Chiaja, this minister received a pistol shot which took effect in his breast. At last he finished his days in horrible convulsions induced by the *aqua tofana*, of which more hereafter.

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### DISTRESSING SHIPWRECK.

The schooner Ironsides, Capt. Welch, left this city on Saturday, August 18th, loaded with stone, for the Delaware Breakwater. There were 13 persons on board, viz: Capt. Welch, Andrew Brown, of this city, passenger, James Johnson, do. mate, Samuel Hodgdon, an apprentice to Capt. Welch, and Capt. Welch's family, consisting of his wife, five children, wife's sister, a young woman about 20 years of age. Capt. Welch had taken his family and furniture on board for the purpose of removing to Lewistown, at the entrance of Delaware Bay.

On account of head winds, after proceeding as far as the Highlands, he put back and arrived near the Hook, where he remained till Wednesday morning, August 22. A breeze then sprung up from the NNW. and he went to sea in company with about 10 other vessels. The wind soon after increased to a stiff blow, hauling more to the Eastward, and the schooner began to leak very badly. After passing Barnegat, the wind still increasing, Capt. W. ordered some of his sails to be taken in, and others reefed. While attempting to secure a part of his deck-load, which had worked loose, Capt. W. was severely wounded in consequence of some of the stones shifting suddenly to leeward, and carrying him with them. He was assisted to the quarter deck by two of the men, where he lay for some time nearly helpless; but, seeing the necessity of the case, he took the helm, and ordered more sail to be hauled in. The schooner now had a large quantity of water in her hold. Hoisted a signal of distress, and soon after saw a schr. astern, which, having soon came within hail, Captain W. desired her to keep him company, as he considered his situation extremely dangerous. The reply was that she would. But night coming on, and the wind blowing a perfect hurricane, lost sight of her.

After scudding the schooner as long as he durst, Captain W. with a balance-reefed mainsail set, hove to, and let go his sheet anchor. Payed out about 25 fathoms of cable, which brought her head nearly to the sea. It was now about 7 o'clock in the evening. All hands then betook themselves to the pumps, and about midnight succeeded in making them suck for perhaps half an hour; after which they could do so no longer, though they kept them constantly in motion. At day-light, (August 23d,) the water had gained upon them very perceptibly. Captain W. now cut his cable and endeavored to run in for land under his jib and two-reefed foresail. The water increased very fast, and it was clear that the vessel must go down. The only hope left was, to take to the boat, and this was at best a forlorn one, on account of the violence of the gale. About ten o'clock, having done all he could for the safety of the vessel, and those on her, Captain W. told his wife and wife's sister their danger. He requested all his family to be in readiness to be put into the small boat, although he did not see how a boat could live in such a sea. Accordingly, he ordered her to be launched, and had the painter made fast to a shroud. Mr. Johnston was stationed in the boat for the purpose of steering her alongside the schooner. In launching the boat, Mr. Brown fell overboard with it; but holding on to the bow, and Mr. Johnston endeavoring to help him, which pitched the boat by the head, she took a "rank sheer," and parted her painter. Every effort to recover the boat was now made, but in vain. In the meantime the water was increasing rapidly in the hold, which running forward settled her bowsprit and bows under water. She then settled to starboard, and came on her beam ends. At this awful moment, Captain Welch, his wife and children, wife's sister, apprentice, and two seamen on the quarter deck. He held his wife by the hand till the schooner's tafrail was perpendicular, and then stepped upon the counter timbers, and was in the act of pulling off his jacket, when the main boom slid down from the larboard side, and struck him on the shoulder. Immediately after, the vessel went down, carrying with her eight human beings in the bloom and vigor of life, embracing the entire family of Captain Welch, together with his wife's sister and his apprentice. After being some time under the water, partially entangled in the mainsail, Capt. Welch rose to the surface, and with great difficulty, on account of his exhaustion and wounds, succeeded in gaining a piece of plank, by means of which he struggled his way back to the boat. The two seamen were rescued likewise. Capt. Welch, on rising from the water, saw one of his children floating within ten feet of him, but with all the agony of parental feeling, could render it no assistance.

There were now five persons in the boat, out of thirteen who sailed from New York. All the rest had perished. About four o'clock, P. M., the wind abated; but they were not picked up till between daylight and sunrise the next morning, (August 24th,) when they providentially fell in with the sloop Traveller, Brown, of New York, bound to Norfolk, who treated them with the kindness of a father, and in the evening of the same day, put them on board the sloop Corinthian, bound from Norfolk to this city, where they all safely arrived on Tuesday last,—but one of them at least, with feelings of desolation which cannot be described. —*Journal of Commerce.*

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Extract of a letter to the editor of the Hudson Gazette, dated AUSTERLITZ, N. Y., Aug. 25.

*Singular Providence.*—I am about to record one of the most singular Providences that has ever fallen under my observation. Yesterday, about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, a shower passed over, when a vivid streak of lightning, attended with a tremendous clap of thunder that deafened every ear and darkened every eye, struck the district school house, standing a little more than one mile east of the village of Spencetown, with lightning, and seriously injured it. But what affords cause of astonishment and thankfulness, is, that no lives were lost, notwithstanding the lightning appears to have struck first the stove pipe chimney, passed down the pipe upon the stove, entered the lower floor and sleepers, broke up the floor, and tore several of the boards in pieces.

About twenty-five scholars were in the house, sitting near and circling round the stove, when the thunder and lightning of heaven broke upon them. Several of the rafters and other large pieces of timber were torn to shivers, and some pieces thrown fifteen or twenty rods; one quarter of the roof was entirely removed, and every part of it badly shattered. Nearly half of the floor overhead was blown to atoms. The ceiling and wall of the house in every part broken and thrown down; one quarter of the clap boards torn from each end of the building, and several of the boards thrown entirely off from the whole length of the front side, and many others shattered on the back side of the building; the whole of the chimney and stove pipe were thrown on the floor, and many of the children literally buried in bricks, stones, plaster, ceiling, broken timbers, and shivered boards, and a floor broken up under them; the shattered house filled with smoke, dust and sulphur.—Almost every scholar was benumbed with the shock, prostrated, and one half of them buried in the ruins—and the silence of death for several minutes added to the horror of the scene. A gentleman not far distant from the house who saw the scene, says that the whole top of the house appeared to be in one common blaze, or covered with a sheet of fire: he started to relieve his children and the children of his neighbors, if any of them could be yet alive, but as he advanced towards the spot, his spirit and strength failed him, and he was forced to stop on the way. The school mistress, recovering from the shock, was seen to spring out of a window, pass round and enter the door of the house, saw every child upon the floor, and apparently dead, and a part of them buried in the ruins. With great deliberation and presence of mind, she immediately proceeded to relieve the unfortunate children of her charge, and had taken them nearly all to the door before other assistance came. No lives are lost, and hopes are entertained that all who are injured will yet recover. The number injured are about eight or ten; some of them wounded with falling timber, with bricks, and with flying shivers, and some were badly burnt. Among the number that were burnt, are two of the Rev. Arnold Sedfield's children, (girls.) One of them is burned very bad; she sat near the stove on which the lightning struck, and passed into the floor directly under her feet. Her frock and under garments were literally torn into strings.

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From the Cleaveland Herald, Sept. 2.

*Execution at Green Bay.*—A gentleman from the Bay, gives the following description of the execution, on the 29th ult. of a Soldier condemned for murdering an officer, in whose charge, with others, he had been placed, to aid in building several boats for Government.

"The execution, was out-right murder of this victim of the law, and may be accounted for in this way: a change of Sheriffs for the county took place about the time of the execution, that is the day of execution occurred within twenty days allowed new Sheriffs to qualify, when the old Sheriff said, 'my time has expired, and I will not hang a man to go out of office upon,' and his successor said, 'I will not hang a man to go into office upon:' thus there was no executioner, and the Judge was compelled to appoint an executioner, and selected a *half breed* fellow, who knew nothing of the duty. The day arrived, the prisoner was escorted to the gallows, and ascended: it was astonishing to witness with what composure he met his fate. Having adjusted the noose, and tied the fastening knot above him, he turned to the executioner and requested more rope, which was denied, when he addressed them: "Gentlemen I have come to die, my sentence is just, I wish to die, I do not want the rope lengthened that it may break, or that my feet may touch the ground, I want drop enough to break my neck, I do not want to die by inches." This request, however, was refused, and the victim continued his applications and arguments for some time, but being warned by the executioner that his time had nearly expired, and that he must prepare to meet it, with much dignity, he assumed an erect position in the centre of the drop, and made a signal to the executioner to cut away, which was promptly responded to by a blow which suspended him between the heavens and earth. The event showed the anticipations of the miserable man, in relation to "dying by inches," to have been well founded, for he was heard to breathe at a distance of several rods, for half an hour, and life did not leave the body for three-fourths of an hour after the drop; and it was thought he died merely by the pressure of the rope upon the jugular veins stopping the circulation of the blood." We think this circumstance should be a warning to officers to whose lot it may fall to enforce the laws; and show them that the greatest mercy they can confer upon their victims is to do *their duty well.*

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*From the New York American.*

FRANCE has once more become the scene of violence, disorganization and bloodshed; but the path has been speedily tracked through these horrors, and protected by a provisional government; the French people are already realizing the enjoyments of Liberty, and doubtless ere this have secured the blessing by the establishment a free and firm constitution. Of the latter, we think there can be little doubt, when the moderate and prudential measures under existing circumstances of the self-organized Chamber of Deputies, and the character of the Ministers they have appointed to carry on the business of Government, are taken into consideration. Baron Louis for the Finance, was for a long time Minister of that department under Louis XVIII., and subsequently of the Council of the Duke d'Angouleme, "by whom, says the London Courier, he was much esteemed, although, unfortunately for the Royal Family, his advice was not allowed to outweigh that of his less prudent or less honest colleagues. Admiral de Rigny, the Minister of the Marine, is a man of good sense, who is said to have the best intentions; and M. Casimer Perrier, for the Interior, who is one of the wealthiest bankers in Paris, and the head of a large steam engine manufactory, and other establishments of national industry, although an ardent advocate for rational freedom, has not the reputation of being a mere revolutionist, whilst his talent for government appears to have been generally acknowledged, except by the late Monarch, and the party opposed to the doctrines which Mr. Casimer entertains with the Liberal Deputies. M. Dupont de l'Eure, for the Department of Justice, enjoys the reputation of being a man of talent and good intentions. M. Bignon, the Minister for Foreign affairs, is a person of talent; and M. Guizot, for public Instruction, has acquired celebrity as a writer, and is well calculated, so far as talent and knowledge go, for the post to which he has been appointed." Possessing the qualifications which the London Courier thus assigns them, with the Duke of Orleans—whose independence of spirit while an exile, and moderation in good fortune, is known both in this country and Europe—to preside over the administration, the happiest results may be expected from the abilities, the discretion, and the patriotism of such a Ministry.

As for the French people themselves, they have most heroically accomplished a revolution, the discriminating and moderate character of whose movements proves to the world that they are now a different people from those who 40 years since made the present theatre of action, a scene of the most atrocious violence. The grounds upon which they have so successfully appealed to arms, will claim for their cause the sympathy of the enlightened throughout the world; and unless goaded into rashness by the interference of some European power, France, under the guidance of her present ministry, backed by the general intelligence of the people, and shielded by former experience, will re-establish her government on a firm and liberal basis.

A limited monarchy is ostensibly the most expedient system that offers; and the Duke of Orleans will probably be called to the throne under circumstances that will guaranty to his countrymen all the privileges of that form of government. The liberty of the press being then finally established, and the Representative branch put beyond the encroachments of the Crown, the fitness of the French nation for a more popular form of government will be fairly tested.

The amount of the intelligence received by the Hibernia (the details of which the reader will find in our columns) seems to be, that on the police attempting to enforce the decree for abolishing the liberty of the press, the populace interfered, and being fired upon by the King's troops, resisted the aggression with the most heroic determination. The *cidevant* National Guard was revived, and furnishing themselves with arms from the arsenal, which they broke open, under the command of Gen. Gerard and Lafitte, the banker, they successfully encountered the regular soldiers. The victorious citizens then, by the aid of the students of the Ecole Polytechnique, organized themselves into a regular military force, and by unanimous acclamation elected Lafayette their General. In the mean time the dismembered Deputies declared themselves a National Assembly, chose Ministers for the several departments, and appointed the Duke of Orleans Lieutenant General of the kingdom. The King himself, who abdicated and fled from Paris, was, with his ministers, declared traitor to France, and the allegence of his subjects transferred to the Provisional Government thus organized. And this we believe is the brief history of one of the most glorious revolutions ever accomplished.

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The judicious speculations upon French Affairs, contained in the following extract from the American Annual Register, are curiously verified by the existing state of things in France:—

Charles X., like James II. of England, between whose situation and that of the present Sovereign of France a parallel has frequently been drawn, seems to have benefitted but little by the experience of history. Himself an affiliated Jesuit, he is governed by the counsels of that renovated society, whom the laws of France exclude from the kingdom, but who enjoy the friendship and protection of the Monarch, and of his responsible advisers.

How it will be possible for the Government, as at present constituted, to obtain a majority in any Chamber, convened under existing laws—what would be the result of a *coup d'etat*, if the Deputies should refuse the necessary appropriations—are questions which we shall not tempt to solve. There are, certainly, many acute observers, as in other parts of Europe as in France, who confidently believe that the parallels between the English and French revolutions are not yet brought to a termination. As, however, our business is to record events, not to predict them, we shall not further dilate on this topic, but merely observe, that the late Ministerial arrangements seem eminently calculated to promote the views of those who desire a change in the monarchical and aristocratical branches of the French Institutions, or at least in the reigning dynasty.

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It is a curious fact, but one no less strange than true, that his present majesty is at one and the same time, William the First, Second, Third, and Fourth! The following explanation will reconcile this apparent contradiction: As King of Hanover, he is William the First; that country giving only the title of electors to its rulers, previous to George III.; as King of Ireland, William the Second; that kingdom was not added to the British Crown until the reign of Henry II. and consequently Wm. the Conqueror and William Rufus were not sovereigns of Ireland; therefore, as there were no native kings of that name, William the Third of England was the First of Ireland; and our present monarch is, of course, William the Second; as King of Scotland, William the Third; the only monarch of that name, previous to James I. (who united the two kingdoms,) being the celebrated William the Lion; and, as King of England, Wm. the Fourth.—*English paper.*

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Among the captives delivered at the taking of Algiers, there were some who had been nearly 30 years in captivity. They have been horribly mutillated by the barbarians, who have made them endure dreadful torments during their long captivity.

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*PITTSBURGH BANK-NOTE EXCHANGE.*

CORRECTED semi-monthly, at N. Holmes' Exchange Office, No. 33 Market Street.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Pennsylvania.* | | *District Columbia*, gen. | ½ |
| U. S. Bank & bran. | par | *Michigan*, $5 & upw. | 3 |
| Philadelphia Banks | do | *New York.* | |
| Bank of Pittsburgh | do | City Banks | 1 |
| Easton | do | Troy and Albany | 2 |
| Germantown | do | Mohawk Bk. Schen. | do |
| Erie | 1 | Newburgh | do |
| Montgomery county | par | Orange county | do |
| West Chester | do | Catskill | do |
| Farmers' Bk. Lanc. | do | Auburn | do |
| Harrisburgh | do | Geneva | do |
| Bucks county | do. | Centr. Bk. Cher. Val. | do. |
| Lancaster Bank | ½ | Chenango | 2 |
| Northampton | ½ | Utica Bk. & branches | do |
| York Bank | ½ | Ontario Bk. at Utica | do |
| Chambersburgh | 1 | do. at Canandaigua | do |
| Greensburgh | 50 | Rochester | do |
| Brownsville | ½ | Niagara Bank | no sale |
| Gettysburgh | ½ | *Georgia.* | |
| Susquehanna Br. Co. | ½ | St. Bks. gen. $5 & up. | 4½ |
| Farmers' Bk. Read'g | ½ | *Maryland.* | |
| Pottsville Bank, | unc. | Baltimore City Bks. | par |
| *Ohio.* | | George's county | ½ |
| F. & M. B'k. of Steubenville, | ½ | Annap. & br. Easton | do |
| Mount Pleasant | ½ | Fredk. co. Hav. de Gra. | do |
| Western Reserve | ½ | Westminster | do |
| St. Clairsville | ½ | Hagerstown | do |
| Bank of Chillicothe | ½ | Williamsport | do |
| Lancaster | ½ | *New Jersey.* | |
| Marietta | ½ | St. Bk. at N. Brunsw. | 1 |
| Columbus | ¼ | Trenton Bank | do |
| Canton | 2 | New Brunswick | do |
| Portsmouth, $5 & up. | 3 | Mount Holly | do |
| B'k of Steubenville, | unc. | Camden | do |
| *Indiana.* | | Cumberland | do |
| F. & M. Bk. Madison | 12½ | Newark Insurance | do |
| Br. at Lawrenceb. | 50 | State Bank at Morris | do |
| *North Carolina.* | | do. at Elizabetht'n | do |
| State bk. & branches | | Sussex | do |
| $5 and upwards, | 5 | Paterson bank | unc |
| *South Carolina.* | | *Connecticut.* | |
| Charleston, $5 & up. | 3 | New Haven Bk. do. | 2 |
| *Delaware.* | | Bridgeport | do |
| Bank of Delaware | ½ | Middletown bank | do |
| Commercial Bk. Del. | ½ | Phœnix Bk. Hartford | do |
| Farmers' Bk. of Del. | ½ | *Virginia.* | |
| Branch at Newcastle | ½ | Richm'd & br. $5 & up. | 1 |
| do. at Wilm'gton | ½ | Valley B'k & bran. | do |
| do. at Georget'n | ½ | N. W. B'k Wheeling | ½ |
| Wilmington & Bran. | 2 | *Rhode Island.* | |
| *Massachusetts.* | | Providence Banks | 2 |
| Boston Bks. $5 & up. | 2 | Wash'gton B'k West. | do |
| Springfield | 2 | Phœnix B'k at do. | do |
| Hamsh. Bk. N. Hampt. | 2 | N. E. Commer. Bank | do |
| Salem | 2 | Oth. R. I. notes, gen. | do |
| Worcester | 2 | *Vermont.* | |
| Other Massach. notes | 2 | Burlington | 3 |
| | | *New Hampshire*, gen. | 3 |


*UNIVERSITY of PENNSYLVANIA.*

COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT.

THE Trustees of the University having reorganized the Collegiate Department, and erected a spacious building, for the purpose of instruction in the various branches of a Collegiate course, the institution is prepared for the reception of such pupils as may desire to attend the courses, which commence on the 15th day of September next.

*The Faculty of Arts consists of*

The Rev. WM. H. DELANCEY, D. D. Provost and Professor of Moral Philosophy.

ROBERT ADRIAN, L. L. D., Vice Provost and Professor of Mathematics.

The Rev. SAMUEL B. WYLIE, D. D. Professor of the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew Languages.

ALEXANDER DALLAS BACHE, Esq. Professor of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry.

The Rev. EDWARD RUTLEDGE, A. M. Assistant Professor of Moral Philosophy.

Besides these, a Tutor is provided to assist in teaching the Classics; and the Modern Languages are accessible to the Students through competent Instructers appointed by the Board.

The Collegiate year begins on the 15th day of September and terminates on the 31st day of July. It is divided into three terms, the *first* commencing on the 15th September, and terminating on the 22d December; the *second* commencing on the 7th January, and terminating on the 15th April; and the *third* commencing on the 1st of May, and terminating on the last day of July. The vacations are two weeks at the close of the first term, two weeks at the close of the second term, and six weeks at the close of the third term.

To be admitted into the Freshman Class, a Student must be at least 14 years of age. He must be qualified for examination on the following subjects and authors.

*Latin.*—Cæsar, Virgil, Sallust, Odes of Horace.

*Greek.*—New Testament, the Four Gospels, Acts, and the Epistles of Peter. Xenophon, first three books. Græca Minora, or Jacob's Greek Reader.

Quantity and scanning in each language.

Arithmetic, including fractions and extraction of roots.

The elements of English Grammar and Modern Geography.

No Student is admitted to advanced standing without the fullest preparation for the class into which he applies for admission.

*The course of Instruction in the College are as follows:—*

FRESHMAN CLASS.

*With the Prof. of Mathematics.*—Arithmetic reviewed. Algebra, to quadratic equations inclusive. Euclid's Elements of Geometry.

*With the Prof. of Languages.*—Horace, (Odes reviewed and Satires.) Græca Majora, Vol. 1.—Epictetus. Latin and Greek exercises. Roman and Grecian antiquities.

*With the Assistant Prof. of Moral Philosophy*—English Grammar and Geography reviewed.—Grammar of Rhetoric. Readings in Prose and Poetry. Written translations from ancient authors. Declamation.

SOPHOMORE CLASS.

*With the Prof. of Mathematics.*—Elements of Algebra and Geometry completed. Application of Algebra to Geometry. Plane Trigonometry, (the demonstrations analytically.) Surveying and Mensuration. Spherical Geometry and Trigonometry.

*With the Prof. of Languages.*—Cicero, (*de officiis et de oratore.*) Terence. Cicero's Orations. Horace's Epistles. Græca Majora, Vol. 1. completed. Homer's Iliad. Latin and Greek exercises.

*With the Prof. of Nat. Philos. and Chem.*—Elements of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry.

*With the Assist. Prof. of Mor. Philos.*—History. Rhetoric. Elements of Criticism. Elocution. English Composition.

JUNIOR CLASS.

*With the Prof. of Mathematics.*—Perspective Geography, including the use of Globes and construction of maps and charts. Higher Algebra. Analytical Geometry, including conic sections.—Differential Calculus, (Fluxions.)

*With the Prof. of Languages.*—Art of Poetry, Juvenal. Perseus. Livy. Græca Majora, Vol. 2.

*With the Prof. of Nat. Philos. and Chem.*—MECHANICS.—The doctrines of rest and motion as applied to solids and fluids. Application to machines.

PHYSICS.—Electricity. Magnetism. Electro-magnetism. Chemistry.

*With the Assist. Prof. of Mor. Philos.*—History and Criticism continued. Moral Philosophy. Logic. English Composition. Forensic discussions.

SENIOR CLASS.

*With the Provost.*—Evidences of Natural and Revealed Religion. Metaphysics. Natural and Political Law. English Composition. Forensic discussions.

*With the Prof. of Mathematics.*—Integral Calculus. Analytical Dynamics, with the application to physical astronomy.

*With the Prof. of Languages.*—Former authors reviewed or completed. Longinus. Tacitus.

*With the Prof. of Nat. Philos. and Chem.*—Physics. Optics. Astronomy. General review of the course of Natural Philosophy. Chemistry completed. Elements of Mineralogy and Geology.

Spanish, French, and German, may be pursued if required by parents.

The instructions of the College are conveyed in part by lectures, but principally by the study of the most approved text books, aided by the explanations of the professors. The diligence of the student is tested by rigid daily examinations.—The character of each recitation is recorded, and the results communicated to parents or guardians in the middle or at the end of each term. At the end of each term, public examinations of all the classes are held by the Faculty; and the students are classed in the order of merit.

The terms for instruction in the regular studies of the College already enumerated, are $25 per term, payable in advance.

The modern languages are taught by approved instructers at a moderate additional expense.

Proper boarding, including washing, &c., can be had in the city, for from $2½

# The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 14.


CORRECTION.—In our last paper, in a notice of the Deputy Surveyor of the county, we stated that his calculation was incorrect. Since the publication of that paper, we have ascertained, upon inquiry, that the mode of calculation adopted by him is that pursued by all our surveyors. We had allowed a deduction of six per cent. upon the gross amount: the correct mode, we now believe, is to take such a quantity as, with the addition of six per cent., will make up the gross amount. According to this mode of calculation, Mr. M'Nevin is almost precisely correct.—We are as ready to correct our own errors, as we are willing to notice those of other persons.

We have to-day inserted a communication from the pen of our townsman, DR. AIGSTER, noticing an error in the reply of Dr. Cooper to one of the editors of the Village Record.—It is truly remarkable that Dr. Cooper should have been guilty of such an egregious mistake as that which Dr. Aigster corrects. A gentleman of this city, who was one of the pupils of Dr. Cooper, informs us that he has heard that Professor speak of his predecessor, Dr. Aigster, as one of the most scientific men in this country.

THE BRITISH WEST INDIA TRADE.—Much stress having been lately laid upon the importance of this trade to the United States, and upon the immense benefits which would be conferred upon our farmers by reopening the British ports to vessels *direct* from the United States, we have procured a statement of our exports to the West India Islands in 1825 and 1829, that is, *before* and *after* the closing of the British ports. By this statement it will be seen, that although our exports to the British ports in 1829 were *less*, by a million six hundred thousand dollars, than they had been in 1825, yet the *whole* amount of our exports to *all* the West Indies was *only about three hundred thousand dollars less*. Our exports to the Swedish West Indies had increased *nearly four fold*, to the Danish Islands about *fifty per cent.*, and to the British North American Colonies, about *two hundred thousand dollars*. This increased exportation to those points was made for the purpose of re-exportation to the *British* West Indies.

The decrease of total exportation may be accounted for by a reduction in the *price*, not in the *quantity*, of produce exported.

| | 1825. | 1829. |
|---|---|---|
| Swedish W. Indies, | $ 193,761 | $ 684,523 |
| Danish, do. | 1,281,248 | 1,912,910 |
| British, do. | 1,635,574 | 1,463 |
| British Am. Colonies, | 2,538,224 | 2,724,104 |
| | $5,648,807 | $5,322,100 |

THE CONTRAST.—On the 15th January, 1733, (ninety-seven years ago,) James Oglethorpe, Esq. Agent of the Trustees of Georgia, arrived at Charleston, South Carolina, on his way to choose the first place of settlement of whites in Georgia.—Shortly afterwards, a congress was held by him with fifty Indian Chiefs, for the purpose of procuring *their consent* to his settling in *their* territory. At this meeting, Oglethorpe, in his address to the Indians, expressed a hope that, *as they had* PLENTY *of lands, they would freely resign a* SHARE *of them to his people, who,* FOR THEIR BENEFIT, *had come to settle among them.*

Such was the language of the first settlers of Georgia, ninety-seven years ago. The Indians then had *plenty* of lands, and Oglethorpe hoped they would resign a *share* to his people, who had come to settle among the Indians *for their benefit*. Now how changed is the tone of the Georgians!—They no longer want a *share* of the lands: they no longer acknowledge that the Indians own *any* lands: now they do not profess to come among the Indians for their *benefit*, but for their ruin and destruction.

Ninety-seven years ago, the predecessors of the Georgians begged a *share* of the *Indian* lands, and the Indians freely gave it. Now the Indians only ask the privilege of retaining a *share of their own lands*, and the Georgians refuse it —How different the conduct of the *uncivilized* Indians and the *civilized* Georgians! How forcibly might the poor Indians compare their case with that of the countryman, in Æsop's Fables, who, having brought into his house a serpent benumbed with cold, and warmed it at his fire, "it filled the whole cottage with its *dreadful hissings*, and attempted to destroy the wife and children of its benefactor."

The following is a correct list of the yeas and nays, among the Pennsylvania members, upon the passage of the Indian bill:—

AYES—Ramsey, Fry, Ford, *Gilmore*, Crawford, Scott, and Sterigere, 7.

NOES—Hemphill, Muhlenburg, Leiper, Sutherland, Miller, Evans, Forward, Green, Ihrie, King, Smith, Stevens, Sill, and *Denny*, 14.

This bill was passed by a majority of only *five* votes. Had but three of the above ayes voted against the bill, it would have been negatived.—We trust that, at the approaching election, *at least three* of them will be left at home. We are informed that Crawford and Scott will have leave to attend to their own concerns, and we confidently hope that a similar favor will be conferred upon our neighbor, John Gilmore.

We most fervently beg our friends, in all parts of this district, to devote one day to aid in placing the brand of condemnation upon the vote of our representative in favor of the "warmed serpent."

Pennsylvania, the land of the virtuous Penn, gave a noble vote of *fourteen* to *seven* against the iniquitous Indian bill. Our district, however, was disgraced by a neutralized vote. *Gilmore*, at one moment, killed the vote of *Denny*, and gave all the aid in his power to the unjust and oppressive schemes of the Georgians. Let us then show that this district is not neutral upon this question: let us, by our votes, approve the conduct of Hemphill, Muhlenburg, Leiper, Miller, Evans, Sutherland, *Denny*, &c. and condemn that of Ramsey, Scott, *Gilmore*, &c.

JOHN GILMORE, ESQ.—It having been asserted, by the late convention at Butler, that the opponents of this gentleman had condemned *but one act* of his, during the last session of Congress, we propose to give, in our next paper, a brief history of the proceedings upon Mr. M'Duffie's bill for the reduction of the duty upon salt, and will now only say, that during several days' discussion of that bill, the yeas and nays were frequently called; that, upon every call, *Harmar Denny* and eleven other Pennsylvanians were at their posts, and voted *adversely* to the passage of the bill; that seven other Pennsylvanians voted *favorably* to the passage; that *John Gilmore* was *uniformly absent from his seat*, and that he was *not absent from Washington*.

Having established these statements, we will then call upon our readers to say whether Mr. Gilmore's vote on the Indian bill was the *only* part of his conduct, during the last session of Congress, which was censurable. We will ask our readers to say, whether his gross inattention to the interests of his immediate constituents was not also highly censurable.

*For the Gazette.*

MR. EDITOR,—I have read, in the National Gazette of the 20th ult. a letter of Dr. Thomas Cooper, extracted from the Charleston Mercury, in which he attempts to vindicate his character from some charges brought forward against him in Mr. Miner's Village Record. It is not my intention, in my present communication, to enter upon a full examination of the correctness of Dr. Cooper's statements at large; but to the inaccuracy of at least one assertion, made by him, I can bear the most positive, personal testimony.

After having adverted, in his way, to the circumstances which led to his discharge from the duties of a Judge of one of our judicial districts in Pennsylvania, he says—"The late Judge Duncan, of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and David Watt, Esq., the two elder members of the bar in my judicial district, and who had practised under me for four years, witnessing the whole of my judicial conduct, attended at Lancaster, on my trial, as my advisers, voluntarily and gratuitously. On their return to Carlisle, so struck were they with the injustice of the proceedings, that, being trustees of the College there, they procured a Professorship of Chemistry to be instituted, and presented to me, within a month or two after the transactions at Lancaster."

Here the learned Doctor declares, explicitly, that not only was he the first Professor of Chemistry in Dickinson College, but also that the Chair of Chemistry was expressly instituted in his behalf and in his favor.—Now, Sir, if the trustees of Dickinson College are in the habit (as most probably they are) of preserving the records of their transactions, it will be very easy to ascertain, that on the especial presentation and recommendation of the late Dr. Benjamin Rush, I was appointed the first Professor of Chemistry at Carlisle, and that I held this situation for nearly one year, when I resigned, voluntarily, for reasons altogether unconnected with the case of Judge Cooper. It was only after my resignation that the chair was offered to him.

This single fact, trifling as it is, shows, at least, that the memory of Dr. Cooper cannot implicitly be relied on. F. AIGSTER.

COMMUNICATION.

*To the charitable and benevolent citizens of Pittsburgh.*—The season is now fast approaching, when all your sympathies and exertions will be called forth in favor of the suffering poor of the city—a friend, therefore, suggests the propriety of husbanding your resources for the time of need, and cautions you against contributing to unknown persons. Sept. 14.

☞The other papers of the city are requested to insert the above.

At a meeting of the Plum and Wilkins "Association of Teachers of Common Schools," held, pursuant to appointment, at the Unity school house, in Wilkins township, on the 4th instant, M. W. MILLER, President, and H. GILBERT, Secretary, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

*Resolved*, That, in the opinion of this association, the subject of common schools does not receive the attention, in this state, which its importance demands.

*Resolved*, That, in the opinion of this association, the condition of common schools can be greatly improved, through the exertions of teachers, assisted by those interested in the education of youth.

*Resolved*, That it is incumbent on teachers, as friends to the general diffusion of knowledge, to use their united efforts to promote a reform in the common school system of this state.

*Resolved*, That we believe the formation of county and local associations of teachers, for the purpose of mutually assisting each other in acquiring a more extensive knowledge of those branches necessary to be taught in common schools, and of ascertaining the best methods of teaching, will tend to increase the usefulness and respectability of teachers, and accelerate the progress of those instructed in our schools.

*Resolved*, That a meeting of the teachers of common schools in this county, be recommended to be held, at the court house, in Pittsburgh, on Saturday, the 23d day of October next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. to take into consideration the above mentioned subject.

*Resolved*, That the several teachers of common schools in this county be respectfully requested to meet with their fellow teachers of this association, at the proposed meeting.

*Resolved*, That the above resolutions be signed by the President and Secretary, and published in all the papers printed in Pittsburgh.

M. W. MILLER, President.
H. GILBERT, Secretary.

*"The West India Trade."*—There is a feverish anxiety for an opening of the British West India ports, which it is difficult to account for on any rightful principle. If—(and we say *if*,) they shall be opened on liberal terms, the proceeding may benefit lumber-exporting states, and take off some small additional quantity of live stock; but we cannot believe, unless the public documents deceive us, that the general benefit of the people of the U. States will be in the least degree promoted—that one dollar's worth will be steadily added to the value of commodities exported to the West Indies at large. The *official returns* show a value exported to the West Indies, neither increased nor diminished, because that the British ports are, or were, open or shut. It may be the interest of Britain to close them, to *force* the navigation of her North American colonies—but that our interest will be promoted by opening them, is not admitted by many *practical* men whom we have consulted. The British islands are at present supplied with *all* the American flour, &c. that they will take, through St. Thomas, St. Bartholomew, and other "free ports," as they are called—and to these free ports the flour, &c. is almost exclusively carried in *American vessels*—and so a *freight* is earned: but the British ports being opened, a large part of these supplies will be carried direct in British vessels, and we shall lose a proportionate part of what is now the earnings of our navigation—and further, the present American shipper, by meeting the dealers from the British islands at St. Thomas, &c. has a *greater discretion* as to what he will receive in exchange for his merchandise. He may have produce or specie, but in sending direct to Jamaica, it is probable that he will be compelled to take certain *selected* kinds of produce. We are *really* "friends of free trade," and will greet a *free* and *full* opening of the British West India ports—AN HONEST RECIPROCITY; but, loaded as the opening has been heretofore, we stand wholly indifferent to the subject, unless it shall affect our navigation.—*Niles.*

The London packet ship Columbia, sailed from Portsmouth on the 1st August. We learn that a passenger mentions having seen in Portsmouth, a gentleman who had just arrived from Havre, with the news that blood had been spilled at that place, and that the liberals had possession of the arsenal, &c. &c. It was added that the Duke of Angouleme was killed in an action, and that the Ex-King had gone to Lisle. We give this as we hear it.—The next arrival will settle the question as to its accuracy.—*N. Y. Gaz. Sept.* 6.

*The Pleasures of Law.*—We learn that a young gentleman of the bar in this city, who enjoys considerable eminence as a pleader, was recently engaged by an individual of fortune to contest the right to an estate, of the value of which, the attorney was to receive one-fourth for his services if successful. He succeeded, and his portion of the spoil is estimated at thirty thousand dollars.—*Philadelphia Inq.*

A very deplorable scene took place in the course of the attack on the Algerine entrenchments, so valiantly carried by the French troops. Several soldiers pursuing some fugitives that they saw take refuge in a house, endeavored to force the door; but it withstood their blows, and in their impatience, they fired their muskets at the pannels, and then precipitated themselves into the house. The first object which struck their view was a young Jewess 16 years of age, (beautiful as the Jessica of Shakspeare,) who was expiring on the marble pavement. She had been pierced by two balls in the breast. It was in vain they sought to recall her to life. Eugene Isabey, who arrived some minutes after the disaster, has drawn her portrait.

The Duke of Orleans, now appointed Lieutenant General of France, is the son of the notorious *Egalite* guillotined in the revolution. Previous to his father's death, he was an Aid of Gen. Dumourier, and fought under the tri-colored flag (which is what he alludes to in his proclamation) at Dieppe. He was afterwards proscribed, fled to this country and taught school in New Jersey. We are sorry to add that he evinced the basest ingratitude to some of his American patrons, after he was restored to affluence on the return of the Bourbons.

General La Fayette, Commander of the National Guard, is too well known to require any particular notice.

General Count Gerard, the Commander of the National Guards during the revolt, is a man well known to the "bulletin" readers in the wars of the empire. He fought with distinguished valor at Ligny, and commanded one of the two corps that diverged to Wavre under Marshal Grouchy, and consequently was not present at the battle of Waterloo. Las Casas says that Napoleon, after his disasters at Leipsic, told Gerard, "if I had many men like you, I should consider all my losses repaired, and should think myself master of my fortune."

In a subsequent conversation Napoleon remarked that the "Generals who seemed destined to rise to future distinction were Gerard, Clausel, Foy, Lamarque, &c. These were to have been my new marshals."

Count Loban, head of the Executive Committee, is a title that seems to have confounded editorial recollection. At the battle of Waterloo, the newspapers called him *Bertrand*, and the London Gazettes suppose it to be *Drouet*. The real name however is *George Mouton*, for many years one of the Aids of Napoleon, and who derived his title from the island of Inder *Loban* on the Danube, where (as O'Meara asserts) his personal services saved the French army after the defeat at Essling. Prior to this period he was distinguished at the capture of Landshut, where (as the bulletin states,) he led his division into the city over a bridge that was actually in flames! Napoleon mentions him when a Colonel near Genoa, in 1800, as being a great disciplinarian: and at Waterloo he commanded the right wing of the French army. His corps was cut off by Blucher, and himself made a prisoner of war, and sent to Plymouth; an event of sufficient importance at the time to procure a supplementary despatch from Lord Wellington. He was proscribed by Louis XVIII. and did not return to France until some years afterwards, when a general amnesty was proclaimed.

Of Cassimer Perrier, Benjamin Constant, and others, nothing more is known than that they have been for many years active members of the House of Deputies. All of them (excepting Constant) may be set down as firm friends of the late Emperor, and probably attached to Napoleon II.

It may not perhaps be unappropriate, ere we close this desultory article, to give a short notice of the Royal Family of France. Charles X. is the brother of Louis XVI. who perished on the scaffold. He was born in 1757, and is consequently 73 years old. He succeeded his brother Louis XVII. in 1824. He was married in 1773 to Maria Theresa, daughter of the King of Sardinia, who died in 1806. They had issue two sons. The eldest the Dauphin, is still living, and usually known by the title of the Duc d'Angouleme. He was born in 1775, and married his first cousin, Maria Theresa Louisa, a daughter of Louis XVI. by whom he has no issue. The younger son, Charles Ferdinand, late Duc de Berri, was born in 1778. He married a Princess of Naples in 1816, and was assassinated in 1820, leaving a daughter, and a posthumous son, the Duc de Bourdeaux, now ten years of age.

The other princes of the blood royal of France are—1. Louis Philip, Duc of d'Orleans, born, in 1773—now Lieutenant General, Regent or King, as our next advices may show. He is 57 years old, immensely rich, and has six sons and three daughters. The former are Dukes of Chartres, Nemours, Joinville, Penthievre, Aumale, and Montpensier. 2. Louis Henry, Prince of Conde, born 1756, and was married in 1770 to Louisa, aunt of the Duke of Orleans, who died in Jan. 1822, and had an only son, the late Duke d'Enghien, killed in 1804.—*N. Y. Herald.*

*Beware of Counterfeits!*—A subscriber brought to our office, a few days ago, $60 in counterfeit money, which had been passed in his neighborhood within a few days preceding. One of the notes was for $10 on the Commercial Bank of Pennsylvania, letter A. No. 1873, dated 2d March 1830, payable to W. Ash—Two 5's, Bank of North America, letter E. Nos. 625, 759, payable to E. Hains, dated Jan. 24, 1827—Four 10's on Stephen Girard's Bank, letter N. Nos. 1327, 1585, 1606 and 1609, dated Jan. 12, 1825, the paper of the latter four, fresh and white in appearance. A Dr. John P. or Benjamin P. Smith, a description of whom will be found below is the person by whom this money has been put in circulation.—*Hagerstown Torch Light.*

*Stop the Counterfeiter!—$50 Reward.*

I will give the above reward, for the apprehension and conviction of a certain JOHN P. or BENJAMIN P. SMITH, who calls himself Dr. Smith. This man bought from me a small bay horse, about 6 years old and between 12 and 13 hands high, a natural trotter, with part of the mane near the ears rubbed off—for which he paid me in counterfeit money—besides exchanging with me about 300 dollars, also counterfeit, for which I gave him good money. The counterfeit money which he gave me is principally on the Commercial Bank of Philadelphia, partly on Stephen Girard's Bank, and partly on the Bank of North America; a large supply of which money it is believed he has with him. Smith is about 5 feet 10 inches high, between 35 and 40 years old, dark complected, strong black beard and hair, stout built, long projecting nose, with pleasant countenance. Had on a light grey colored coatee, blue cloth pantaloons, white hat, and boots. He is from Reading, Pennsylvania, where, to my knowledge, he lived in 1818. The above reward to be paid on recovery of my money and the conviction of Smith.

DAVID H. B. HILL.

Clear Spring, September 2.

THE ERIE CANAL.

The whole length of the Erie Canal, from Lake Erie to the Hudson river, is three hundred and sixty-three miles.

It is forty feet wide on the surface, and four in depth.

Lake Erie is 565 feet above the level of the Hudson at Albany. There are from one extremity of the Canal to the other, eighty-four locks, and the total rise and fall is 698 feet, of which about 650 are fall.

The entire cost of the Erie and Champlain Canals, according to the Canal Commissioners' estimate, is 7,519,995 dollars, or $17,367 19 per mile, making the total cost of the Erie Canal, including that for locks, feeders, bridges, and all appendages, $6,304,229 97. According to another estimate, that contained in the report of Mr. S. Wright to the Senate, February 12th, 1827, the cost of the Erie Canal per mile was $23,573. But in this estimate were included large sums paid for repairs, and for works not strictly appendages to the canal.

The time required for passing the locks, is varied according to circumstances. We are not able to state the average detention. The general rate per hour of traveling, is about four miles; transportation about three.

The amount of toll collected on the Erie Canal in one year, (1828) was $727,150 20. We have no document at hand to which we can refer for the rate of toll.

There are no means of ascertaining the number of passengers who passed along the canal since its completion. The number of boats that arrived and departed from Albany during the season of canal navigation, in 1829, was 12,329. The whole quantity of down freight on which toll is charged by the ton was 75,500. The quantity of merchandise, &c. conveyed up the canal was 33,000 tons. There were other articles of freight both ways—for example, down 18,008 cords of wood; 32,156 feet of timber; 28,180,884 feet of lumber; and 17,130 feet of shingles.

The number of passage and transportation boats is continually varying. They all belong to individuals.

Two horses are generally used to draw the boats, and sometimes 3. They are usually changed every 12 miles.

The net income from the Erie and Champlain Canals, from 1817 to Jan. 1829, was $6,487,742 10. The net profits for the year 1829, applied towards the payment of the canal debt, amounted to $471,-23 22.—*Fulton's Treatise on Canals.*

## Died,

On Friday, 3d instant, Mrs. ELIZABETH OLIVER, wife of James B. Oliver, Esq. in the 35th year of her age, leaving a large family to lament her loss. Afflicted much for some time past, and the prospect of death constantly before her, Mrs. Oliver bore up under her burden, with the fortitude of a Christian that had fixed the eye of faith upon her great Redeemer. She was greatly esteemed in the circle of her acquaintance, and the loss to her family will long be sensibly felt.—*Greensburgh Gaz.*

Lately, in Mercer, Pa. of Typhus Fever, Mr. DANIEL L. WEAVER, aged 26 years.

At Wakatomaka, Ohio, Major Jonathan Cass, father of Governor Cass, of Michigan.


MARINERS' SKETCHES, originally published in the Manufacturers and Farmers' Journal, Providence. Revised, corrected, and enlarged by the Author. "Thou didst make tolerable vent of thy travel." For sale by
HOGAN & Co.
Corner of Front and Market streets.
Sept. 14—2

DR. J. H. SMITH has removed his Office next door to Mr. Hugh Davis' store, Allegheny-town. Sept. 14, 1830.—3t.

10 HHDS. Ky. Leaf Tobacco,
24 bales " " "
150 kegs Pittsburgh and Ky. Manuf'd do.
20 casks Linseed Oil,
17 bbls. Old Peach Brandy,
60 bbls. Fresh S. F. Flour, for family use.
10 tons Pig Lead,
25 bbls. Scorched Salts and Potash,
15 bbls. Rectified Whiskey.
Also, a general assortment of Groceries and Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles, for sale by
JOHN D. DAVIS,
Sept. 14—3t. No. 45 Front street.

*PENNSYLVANIA ROLLING MILL.*

MASON, MILTENBURGER & CO. take this method to inform their friends, that they have now, at their new warehouse, adjoining their rolling mill, a very extensive assortment of JUNIATA NAILS and BAR IRON; Sheet Iron, single, double, and treble rolled, of the best quality; Firebed, Saltpan, and Boiler Iron, of all dimensions; Nail, Spike, and Deck Rods, do. do.
All of which they will sell on as good terms as they can be obtained in this city.
Sept. 14.—2mo.if.


AN ORDINANCE,

Authorizing the Mayor to borrow a further sum of five thousand dollars.

BE *it ordained and enacted by the citizens of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled*, That the Mayor of the city be, and he is hereby authorized to borrow on loan, any sum or sums of money not exceeding five thousand dollars, and to issue therefor certificates under the seal of the corporation of one hundred dollars each, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, which interest shall be payable half yearly at the bank of Pitsburgh.—And the certificates so issued, shall be signed by the Mayor, countersigned by the Treasurer, and shall be severally transferable by the subscribers or their legal attorneys, executors, administrators, or assignees, by endorsement thereon, at the office and in the presence of the Treasurer of the city, for the time being, and shall not be paid or reduced by the city, except with the consent of the holders thereof, before the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and forty. And the money so borrowed, shall be paid to the Treasurer of the city, and applied by him to the payment of warrants drawn by the Mayor, on account of appropriations to the water works, and for other purposes.

SECT. 2. That the faith, credit, funds, &c. &c. and corporate property of the city be, and the same are hereby solemnly pledged for the payment of the sum hereby authorized to be borrowed, as aforesaid, and for the payment of the interest of the same.

Ordained and enacted into a law, in Councils, the 6th day of September, A. D. 1830.

ALEX. JOHNSTON, Jr.
Pres't. Common Council.

Attest—
E. J. ROBERTS, Clerk Common Council.

JAMES ROSS,
Pres't. Select Council.

SAM'L. H. SCOTT, Clerk Select Council.
September 14, 1830.—3t


## FOR SALE.

THE valuable *Tavern Stand*, lately occupied by William M. Martin, in the town of Johnstown, Cambria county, will be sold at Public Vendue, on Saturday, the 25th day of September, inst. Terms made known on the day of sale.

PETER LIVERGOOD, } *Trustees.*
EVAN ROBERTS, }
September 14, 1830.—3t

PUBLIC SALE.—Agreeably to the last will and testament of Jane M'Cullough, deceased, the Executors will expose to sale, on WEDNESDAY the 27th of October next, all the Real and Personal Property of said deceased, viz:

That well known Tavern Stand, at the corner of Fifth and Wood streets, now in the occupancy of Mr. Gleim, and known as the Mansion House Hotel. The building is entirely of brick, fronting on Wood street 75 feet, and on Fifth street 90 feet, three stories high, with all the necessary buildings attached. The property is so situated that it can be divided if found necessary.

Also, Several good Building Lots adjoining said tavern.

Also, One Out Lot, containing 7 acres, adjoining Geo. L. Rice, about half a mile from the city.

Also, One Tract Donation Land in Venango county, containing 200 acres, be the same more or less. It lies about half way between Franklin and Meadville, the turnpike road running through it. It is well timbered and first rate land.

Also, Two-thirds of a Double Pew in the First Presbyterian Church, No. 35.

Also, Ten Shares of Allegheny Bridge Stock.

Also, Ten Shares of Stock in the Bank of Pittsburgh, and Five Shares of Stock in the Pittsburgh and Greensburgh Turnpike Road.

A plan of the property and the conditions of sale will be made known on the day. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

BENJ. DARLINGTON,
WILLIAM WOODS,
WILLIAM HAYS,
September 7—wts. *Executors.*

NEW NOVELS.—The Lost Heir, and the Prediction, Walter Cotyon, and the English at Home, lately received, and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & CO. Booksellers, 95 Market street.
September 7, 1830.

## PROPOSALS,

FOR PULISHING A

"PENNSYLVANIA BLACKSTONE,"

*Being a modification of the Commentaries of Sir William Blackstone, so altered as to present an elementary exposition of the Laws of Pennsylvania, Common and Statute, with a short notice of the Judiciary of the United States, in 2 vols.*

BY JOHN REED,

President Judge of the Courts of Common Pleas of the ninth Judicial District of Pennsylvania.

BLACKSTONE'S COMMENTARIES on the laws of England, have been heretofore the text book and chief guide to students of law in Pennsylvania, yet it is apparent, that a great portion of the work is entirely inapplicable, in its original shape, to our political and civil relations —much of it, in direct opposition to the constitutional structure of our government, and no part of it, in its details, conformable to the organization of our courts, or the peculiar forms of our practice.

The student is taught by them that law and equity are different subjects—that they can only be administered in separate courts, by different judges, and in forms totally dissimilar. He finds the common law checkered on every page, by acts of parliament and rules of the civil and canon laws, which never had any existence here. He discovers the feudal system, and the numberless fictions deduced from it, constantly presented, in accounting for, and justifying the existence of rules, which have long since been abrogated. He is instructed in the omnipotence of parliament, in kingly infallibility—and the towering advantages flowing from the long train of royal powers, titles, revenues, prerogatives, and honors. He is instructed in the supreme necessity of an alliance between church and state, and is led through the tedious account of tithes, advowsons, presentations, ecclesiastical powers and dignities—which is of but little practical use here. He is perplexed also with a complicated code of forest laws—with minute details of local and particular courts—and partial customs—and numerous other such like topics, altogether foreign to our laws. While in his progress he is unadvised of the radical changes introduced into the judicial polity, by the constitutions and the statute laws of the State and of the U. States, and he is misled in the great fundamental doctrines of the law, in relation to property—to its purchase and its descent,—and in the forms of action which our laws have provided for infringements of our rights, both of person and of property. Indeed the general scope and tendency of the work, is opposed to our code, matured as it has been—"under the benign influence of expanded commerce, enlightened justice, republican principles and sound philosophy."

It is not, therefore, a matter of any surprise, that students are so frequently admitted to the bar, who are altogether unacquainted with the laws they stand pledged to expound and profess to practise. It is a notorious truth, that, on their admission, they are generally better acquainted with the terms and technicalities of the King's Bench, and High Court of Chancery in *England*, than with those of the different courts *of this Commonwealth*. But there is much in the Commentaries that is invaluable to an American student. The elementary principles of general jurisprudence.—The history of its origin and progress, interspersed with a vast variety of law learning, set out in the most pure and classical style, and under the most perspicuous arrangement—can never be surpassed. And, as they constitute the great source from which we have drawn so copiously in the construction of our improved system, they will ever be resorted to, with delight, by a Pennsylvania student desirous of obtaining a thorough knowledge of the judicial polity of his own state. We have, therefore, retained in the work now offered to the public, every portion of the Commentaries, which seemed to be even remotely useful, in the study of our own system, changing only the language occasionally, so as to give it a peculiar application to Pennsylvania. Parts have been rejected—and others altered and modified, with the hope of rendering the work in *Pennsylvania*, what the original was in *England*—a Key to the great temple of the laws.

The following presents a brief outline of the manner in which the design has been attempted to be executed.

1. The language and arrangements of the Commentaries, are preserved without any alteration, so far as they develope the origin or history, or show the present state of our laws: or may be even remotely useful by way of analogy or illustration.

2. Such portions as appeared to be totally useless, and irrelevant, are either omitted, or briefly noticed, as seemed best to suit the occasion.

3. The original text is altered or modified, so as to give the work a peculiar application to Pennsylvania, noticing in the progress, the constitution and laws of the United States, so far as in use in this Commonwealth.

4. The acts of parliament, so far as in force here, are incorporated, and those not in force, are designated or rejected, as occasion required.

5. The common law is exhibited in the form it has assumed under the operation of our Acts of Assembly and of Congress, which are introduced in their appropriate places—under the extensive introduction of the principles and practice of Equity —and conformable to the changes effected by our local and political relations.

6. The organization of our courts, under the state and federal governments, is set forth, and the various remedies, according to the peculiar mode of practice in each.

7. The political difference, in the structure of the two governments, in their institutions and in the origin and obligatory force of their respective laws, is noticed, so as to correct numerous errors, which an implicit reliance on the Commentaries, has been found too frequently to diffuse.

Thus altered, modified and supplied, it was hoped that the whole system of jurisprudence in Pennsylvania, would be presented entire—as nearly conformable to the original plan of the Commentaries as was practicable.

It must be remarked, that it is not now offered as the Commentaries of Sir William Blackstone, on the laws of England—for if viewed in that aspect, they would be found to be sadly mutilated and deformed—but as an elementary outline of the laws of Pennsylvania, both common and statute.

The 4th volume of the Commentaries is omitted—as the criminal law is at present in an unsettled state in Pennsylvania.

TERMS.—Two volumes, neatly bound.—at Four Dollars per volume, payable on delivery.

☞ *Subscriptions received at the Bookstore of Johnston & Stockton, and at the Prothonotary's Office.* Sept. 14—4t

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF OHIO.—The Lectures in this institution will commence on the first Monday of next November.

*Anatomy and Physiology*, by Jedediah Cobb M. D.

*Materia Medica*, by C. E. Pierson, M. D.

*Surgery*, by Jesse Smith, M. D.

*Chemistry and Pharmacy*, by Rev. Elijah Slack, A. M.

*Obstetricks and Diseases of Women and Children*, by Josiah Whiteman, M. D.

*Theory and Practice of Physic*, by John Moorhead, M. D.

The aggregate cost of the tickets, including the matriculation, for admittance to the Hospital and use of the Library, is $65. Cost of graduation is $21.

Dr. Cobb having been employed through the Summer in Europe to make collections for the Library, and Anatomical Museum, it is expected that these, when received, will prove very important additions.

In the Hospital (*Commercial Hospital, and Lunatic Asylum of Ohio,*) a regular course of Clinical instruction is delivered on the most important of the cases presented.

A course of *Practical Anatomy*, distinct from the public lectures, will be conducted by the Professor of Anatomy.

By order of the Faculty,
ELIJAH SLACK, Dean.
MEDICAL COLLEGE OF OHIO, } Sept. 14.—wôt.
*Cincinnati, August* 28, 1830. }

## GOLD.

SOVEREIGNS—GUINEAS—NAPOLEONS—DOUBLOONS, AND AMERICAN GOLD, bought and sold, or exchanged, by GEO. A. COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Sept. 14, 1840.—tf.

*MANAGERS' OFFICE, PITTSBURGH.*

## UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 17, for 1830, to be drawn at Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25TH, 1830. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. Sixty-Six Number Lottery—Ten Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | prize of | $20,000 is | $20,000 |
| 1 | | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| 1 | | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| 1 | | 4,000 | 4,000 |
| 1 | | 3,000 | 3,000 |
| 1 | | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| 1 | | 1,000 | 8,000 |
| 6 | | 500 | 3,000 |
| 10 | | 400 | 4,000 |
| 10 | | 300 | 3,000 |
| 20 | | 200 | 4,000 |
| 20 | | 150 | 3,000 |
| 40 | | 100 | 4,000 |
| 168 | | 50 | 8,400 |
| 112 | | 20 | 2,240 |
| 2250 | | 10 | 22,400 |
| 15400 | | 5 | 77,000 |
| 18040 prizes; 27720 blanks; | | | $183,040 |

Tickets $5 00; Halves $2 50; Quarters $1 25.

Orders from abroad, (post paid,) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

The REGISTER, containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation.

Apply to or address
GEORGE A. COOK,
Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street,

☞Where was sold in the 13th class, the splendid Capital Prize of TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS! And where have been sold, and paid, prizes amounting to upwards of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS!
September 14, 1830.

WANTED, a few thousand dollars of the Westmoreland Bank, at Greensburgh, at 40 per cent. discount.
GEORGE A. COOK,
*Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street.*
Pittsburgh, Aug. 24, 1830.

## ALMANACS FOR 1831

THE WESTERN FARMER'S, (Common and Magazine,) THE GERMAN, and GERMAN ENGLISH, ALMANACS for 1831; being the only calculation by the Rev. John Taylor; Just published, and for sale, by the gross, dozen, or single, by HENRY HOLDSHIP & SON.

☞Five and a half cents per pound will be given for clean *COTTON and LINEN RAGS.*
September 2.—3m. H. H. & S.


SALE OF THE WABASH AND ERIE CANAL LANDS, IN INDIANA, ON A CREDIT OF 17 YEARS.

BY authority of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, approved January 28th, 1830, the undersigned will offer at public sale, to the highest bidder, in tracts of 80 acres, or in fractional sections, as the Public Lands are sold, on the *first Monday in October next*, at the town of LOGANSPORT, in the county of Cass, a portion of the lands granted to the State of Indiana, by the act of Congress of March 2d, 1827, "*to aid in constructing a Canal, to connect at navigable points, the waters of the Wabash river, with those of Lake Erie*," and which have been designated and set apart for that purpose, by Commissioners appointed on the part of the state of Indiana, by and with the consent of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and the approbation of the President of the United States.

The part which will be offered for sale, includes sections and fractional sections in the following townships and ranges, viz:—Nos. 1, 3, 10, 12, 13, 24, in Township, No. 24, North of Range, No. 3, West 2d principal Meridian, 1, 3, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 34, 36, T. 25, R. 3 W. 13, 24, 25, 36, T. 26, R. 3 W. 5, 8, T. 24, R. 2 W. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 22, 24, 27, 32, T. 25, R. 2 W. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, T. 26, R. 2 W. 25, 34, 36, T. 27, R. 2 W. 3, 5, 8, T. 25, R. 1 W. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 26, R. 1 W. 1, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 27, R. 1 W. 3, 5, 8, 10, 15, 17, 20, T. 26, R. 1 East of the 2d principal Meridian, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 32, T. 27, R. 1 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, T. 27, R. 2 East, 1, 3, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 36, T. 27, R. 3 E. 34, 36, T. 28, R. 3 E. 3, 5, 8, 10, 15, 17, 20, 22, 27, 29, 32, T. 27, R. 4 E. 32, 34, T. 28, R. 4 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 27, T. 27, R. 5 E. 25, 27, 32, 34, 36, T. 28, R. 5 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 15, T. 27, R. 6 E. 13, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 28, R. 6 E. 1, 5, 10, 12, 13, 15, 22, 24, 27, T. 27, R. 7 E. 1, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 28, R. 7 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 29, 32, T. 28, R. 8 E. 25, 27, 32, 34, 36, T. 29, R. 8 E. 1, 3, 5, T. 27, R. 9 E. 1, 3, 5, 

TO LET,

A DWELLING HOUSE with or without the Store room in front. And also, a large Store or Warehouse on St. Clair street.

JOS. PATTERSON.

Feb. 5th, 1830.—tf.

# LOOK HERE.

A NUMBER OF LOTS FOR SALE, in the Borough of the Northern Liberties, adjoining Doctor Shoenberger's Iron Works; among which are, the first and best seat for a manufactory on the river bank, in the vicinity of the city.—For terms, (which will be low,) call on

THOMAS TAYLOR,
Market Street, Pittsburgh.

February 12.—1y.

## Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale the following valuable property in this city viz:—

A piece of ground, containing in Front on Water street, between Market and Wood streets, about sixty-five feet, and extending back towards Front street about one hundred and five feet; on which are erected one two story brick house, one three story brick store and office, a two story frame dwelling house and back buildings, a frame building formerly occupied as a gunsmith shop, and four other buildings, now occupied by James Crossan and Barnet & Shorb.

*Also*, All that piece of ground, situated on Market street, between Front and Second streets, formerly owned by Abner Barker, containing in Front on Market street thirty feet, and extending back: on which are erected one two story brick dwelling house, with other back buildings.

*Also*, All that piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Market and Wood streets, formerly occupied as the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, containing in Front on Third street twenty feet, and extending back towards Fourth street eighty-five feet; on which is erected a two story brick building.

*Also*, Adjoining the above, one other lot, containing twenty feet in front, and extending back eighty-five feet; on which is erected one frame building. Between the two last mentioned buildings an alley will be left for the common use of both.

*Also*, All that piece of ground situated on the north side of Diamond Alley, between Wood and Smithfield Streets, containing in front on Diamond Alley fifteen feet, and extending back half way to Fifth Street, on which is erected a two story brick dwelling house, with back buildings, now occupied by Copernicus Walters.

*Also*, That piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Wood street and Hay Scale Alley, containing in front upon Third street about twenty feet, and extending back along said alley about eighty-five feet: on which are erected one two story brick dwelling and back buildings.

*Also*, The undivided half part of that piece of ground, situated on Wood street, between Front and Water streets, containing in front on Wood street about twenty feet, and extending back sixty feet; on which is erected a three story brick dwelling house with back buildings, subject to a ground rent of twenty-two dollars and fifty cents per annum.

*Also*, The undivided half part of that piece of ground, situated on Wood street, between Front and Second streets, containing in front on Wood street about forty-eight feet, and extending back part sixty and part ninety feet; on which are erected two three story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Charles L. Volz and Willard Leonard.

*Also*, All that piece of ground, situated on the north side of the Diamond, containing in front on the Diamond about thirty-seven feet, and extending back to Jail alley; on which are erected two two story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Ephraim Pentland, Esq. and Mrs. Gormly.

*Also*, All that tract of Land, situated on Turtle Creek, commonly called "Dirty Camp."

For terms apply to the CASHIER.

January 22, 1830.—tf

ST. CLAIR SEMINARY, for the Education of Young Ladies.—In the Seminary will be taught the English and French Languages, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, History, Music, Drawing, Painting, Embroidery, and plain and fancy Needle-work.

The establishment is situated in the vicinity of Pittsburgh, on an eminence which commands a view of the entire city. The institution will be conducted by French Nuns, of the order of St. Clair, assisted by competent teachers under the superintendance of the Rev. Charles B. M'Guire. Pupils of all denominations will be received, without the least distinction, or attempt to change their religious principles. Every exertion will be made to cultivate the morals, and excite the emulation of the pupils, in order to promote at once both virtue and science. The government of the house will be mild but firm. The strictest attention will be paid to the cleanliness and health of the pupils. The table will be plain, but plentiful and wholesome.

TERMS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Boarding and tuition, including English and French, yearly, | | $100 |
| Music, | do | 20 |
| Drawing and Painting, | do | 10 |
| Embroidery, | do | 10 |
| Use of bed and bedding, | do | 7 |
| Physician's salary, | do | 3 |

Apothecary's bill at the charge of the parents, &c.

No charge for washing or mending.

The salary to be paid half yearly in advance.

DRESS will be uniform, consisting of two black bombazett frocks, and one white one: two black capes, and two white ones: two black bombazett aprons; handkerchiefs, towels, combs, brushes, washbowls, &c.—all at the charge of the parents.

Pittsburgh, April 30, 1830.—w6m.

## *LAMBDIN'S MUSEUM,*

AND GALLERY OF THE FINE ARTS.

IS open for public exhibition every day, from 6 A. M. till 10, P. M. at the S. W. CORNER OF MARKET AND FOURTH STREETS. This collection contains, in the highest state of preservation, in part, 30 *Quadrupeds*, amongst which are the *Cougar*, or American Brown Tiger; 7 *Species of the Monkey, &c.*; 300 *Foreign and American Birds*, including the *Great Bird of Paradise*; the *Emu*, from South America, 5½ feet high; *Toucan; two living White Crows, &c. &c.*

*A Large Collection of Marine Shells; Plants; Corals; Madrepores, &c.; Minerals; Fossils; Indian Dresses, Decorations, &c.; Implements of War and Husbandry, from the South Sea Islands; Curious Works of Art, &c. &c.*

The *Gallery of Paintings* contains nearly one hundred specimens of the Works of Old and Modern Masters; with a Collection of nearly 1200 *Coins and Medals*. The whole arranged with a taste not surpassed by any similar institution in the country. *Exhibition of* PHANTASMAGORIA *every evening, at half past eight o'clock.*

*Admittance 25 cents—Children 12½ cents.*

May 7, 1830.—tf

FORT PITT GLASS WORKS,—The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of

FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN,

Of various descriptions and patterns; and have appointed L. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets,) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.

All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

R. B. CURLING & SONS.

September 18, 1829.—tf.

IRON AND NAIL MANUFACTURERS.—The subscribers, manufacturers of Iron and Nails, offer for sale the following articles, at the annexed rates.

| BAR IRON, | per. ton. |
|---|---|
| From 5 inches to 1½ broad, - | $110 |
| Dandy Tyre, 1 3-8, 1¼ & 1 in. broad, | 115 |
| SQUARE IRON, | |
| From 3¼ in. to 1 in. | 110 |
| 7-8 inch, | 115 |
| 3-4 ' | 120 |
| 5-8 ' | 125 |
| 1-2 ' | 130 |
| 3-8 ' | 150 |
| 5-16 and 1-4, | 160 |
| ROUND IRON, | |
| From 3¼ in. to 1 in. | 110 |
| 7-8 inch, | 115 |
| 3-4 ' | 120 |
| 5-8 ' | 125 |
| 1-2 ' | 130 |
| 3-8 ' | 160 |
| 5-16 ' | 165 |
| 1-4 ' | 170 |
| HOOP IRON, | |
| 6d, 8d, 10d, 12d, 16d, and 20d, - | 120 |
| 5d, 4d, - | 130 |
| 3d, - - | 145 |
| Spike, Deck, and Nail Rods, - | 125 |

| SHEET IRON, | per ton. |
|---|---|
| Treble Rolled, | $190 |
| Double, do. | 175 |
| FIREBED IRON, | |
| Single Rolled, | 160 |
| BOILER IRON, | |
| 3-16 & 1-4 in. thick, | 145 |
| Plough Plates, | 115 |
| NAILS, | per lb. |
| 3d, - - | 9 |
| 4d, - - | 8 |
| 5d, - - | 7½ |
| 6d, - - | 6¾ |
| 8d, - - | 6¼ |
| 10d, - - | 6 |
| 12d, - - | 6 |
| 16d, - - | 6 |
| 20d, - - | 6 |
| SPIKES, | |
| 4, 4 1-2, 5, 5 1-2, and 5 3-4 inches, | 6¼ |
| COOPERS' HOOPS, | per ton. |
| 1 inch broad, | $150 |
| 7-8 ' - | 150 |
| 3-4 ' - | 160 |
| 5-8 ' - | 180 |

ALL PILED IRON SUBJECT TO AN ADDITION IN PRICE.

☞ The above prices are subject to a discount of 5 per cent. for cash; or in lots, for cash, of not less than 100 kegs of nails, or 10 tons of bar iron, say bar iron common sizes, $100 per ton, and (other sizes as above mentioned,) 10d, & 12d, nails and brads, 5½ cents per lb.; 20d, 16d, 9d, & 8d, nails and brads, 5¾ cents per lb.; 6d nails and brads, 6¼ cents per lb.—all smaller quantities, at the prices in the body of the advertisement.

P. SHOENBERGER & SON,
BARNETTS & SHORB,
MASON, MILTENBERGER & Co.
H. BLAKE & Co.
H. S. SPANG & SON.

May 4, 1830.

## Pittsburgh Starch Manufactory.

STARCH manufactured at the above establishment, may be had at the store of George Kirkpatrick, No. 8 Diamond Alley, or at either of the following stores—James Park & Co.; Tassey & Church; I. R. Smith & Co.; J. D. Davis, or Gabriel Adams. ALEX. FERGUSON,

June 18.—tf. GEO. KIRKPATRICK.

## James Adams Jr. & Co.

## GROCERS,

MARKET, BETWEEN FRONT AND WATER STREETS.

HAVING taken that large and commodious Ware-House formerly occupied by *Ekin & Ledlie*, respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they are just receiving and now offer for sale a choice selection of Groceries consisting of

Prime Green and Java COFFEE,
Y. Hyson, Imp'l. and Gunpowder TEA,
Pepper, Allspice, Cloves and Nutmegs,
Loaf and Lump SUGAR.
Benegal and Carracas Indigo,
Madder, Ginger, Rice &c.
Box Raisins, Figs, &c.
Warranted Genuine Havana SEGARS, Flint's, Cabamas' & Dosamygos',
Madeira, Port, Lisbon, Teneriffe and Malaga WINES
Brandy, H. Gin, Jamaica Spirits &c.
A few Gallons choice old champaigne Brandy of 1802.

All of which they will sell low for Cash or acceptances, either

*WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.*

Having made arrangements for a constant supply, they respectfully solicit Country Merchants and others to favor them with a call.

April 3, 1829—tf.

CALEB LEE, DRAPER AND TAILOR, *Market Street, between Fourth and the Diamond*, has just received from Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of new and fashionable

**Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.**

and can furnish gentlemen with coats or full suits, at the shortest notice, and on the most accommodating terms.

☞ He procured, during his recent visit to Philadelphia, the latest LONDON FASHIONS.

Pittsburgh, April 6, 1830—tf.

## GEORGE A. COOK,

*Agent for the Union Canal Lotteries of Penns'a,*

No. 68 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

BANK NOTES, of the different states of the Union, *EXCHANGED*. Tickets in Yates & M'Intyre's Lotteries, constantly for sale.

Managers' Office, Nov. 24, 1829.

## WOOL—WOOL.

THE current market price will be given for *COMMON AND MIXED WOOL*, well washed and trimmed. Apply to

GEORGE COCHRAN, of Rd.
Domestic Warehouse, No. 26 Wood street,
Pittsburgh, May 28, 1830—tf.

## Allegheny Out Lots.

FOR SALE, Five Acres of Land, adjoining the land of the Rev. John H. Hopkins, and about one mile from the Allegheny Bridge. The ground is handsomely situated, and is a very eligible situation for a residence. It will be divided, if required. For terms, inquire of JOHN E. PARK, or JOHN HANNEN, Esq.

March 5.—tf.

## FOR SALE,

SEVERAL LOTS on Grant's Hill, at the corner of High-street and Coal-lane, on which are two frame DWELLING HOUSES, each two stories high, and twenty feet front, and two extensive frame buildings suitable for manufacturing purposes.

Apply to Benjamin Darlington, Pittsburgh, No. 49 Market-street.

Sept. 29, 1829.—tf

THE PROTECTION

## INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT, was incorporated by the Legislature of that State in 1825, with a capital of 150,000 dollars, and the privilege of increasing the same to 500,000 dollars, should the business of the company require it.

They will take risks on all Stone, Brick, or Frame Buildings, together with the Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Furniture, and Machinery contained in them. Also, on all Steam, Keel, or Flat Boats, that navigate the western waters, and their Cargoes. WM. W. ELSWORTH, *Pres't.*

THOMAS C. PERKINS, *Secretary*.—Hartford, Conn.

Having been appointed Surveyor for the above office for this city and vicinity, I am ready to make surveys of any of the above risks, and forward them to the agency at Cincinnati, where the policies will be executed. Apply to

CHARLES PLUMB,

At H. Holdship & Son's Bookstore, Wood-street.

April 2, 1830.—1y

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,

**Booksellers, Printers,**

**Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.**

No. 37, Market Street, Pittsburgh.

March 14.—tf.

## *NEW ARRANGEMENT.*

DESPATCH LINE OF

## MAIL STAGES.

NORTHERN ROUTE,

From Pittsburgh to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

**THROUGH IN FOUR DAYS.**

By way of Blairsville, Ebensburgh, Yellow Springs, Huntingdon, Lewistown, Harrisburgh and Reading—arriving at Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Pittsburgh, early in the evening of the fourth day.

☞ This line runs nearly parallel with the Grand Pennsylvania Canal, from Pittsburgh to Harrisburgh. Passengers may have an opportunity of taking Canal PACKET BOATS, at different places on this route, if they think proper.

The proprietors have lately placed on the above line many additional Horses and first rate Coaches, together with sober, careful drivers. They therefore hope, by strict attention to the comfort of passengers, to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

☞ For seats apply at the Stage Office, corner of Second and Wood streets, or at Mr. Gleim's Mansion House, formerly kept by Col. Ramsey, Pittsburgh: and at the Stage Office, No. 244 Market street, Philadelphia.

Attentive Porters are kept at all the offices, to attend to passengers and their baggage.

Thirty pounds of baggage will be allowed to each passenger. All baggage to be at the risk of the owners.

J. MOORHEAD,
A. HORBACH,
J. BIGHAM,
S. MOORE,
COLDER & WILSON, } Proprietors.

March 9, 1830.—6mo.

## To Baltimore and Philadelphia

*TRAVELLERS.*

THE LINE OF STAGES between Chambersburgh and Baltimore has been doubled, and now runs DAILY, (Mondays excepted,) leaving Chambersburgh *at day-light* in the morning, and arriving in Baltimore, early the same evening.

Passengers reach Philadelphia, in this way, the second afternoon, from Chambersburgh, without the loss of any rest; taking the splendid STEAM BOAT LINES, which set out at 6 o'clock in the morning, [via CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL, a work well worth the trip to see.]

THE PROPRIETORS.

In all cases where the passengers desire to reach Baltimore in time for the 5 o'clock steam-boat to Philadelphia, they can do so by leaving Chambersburgh at one o'clock in the morning, or immediately after the arrival of the Western Mail Stage. In this way, they arrive in Philadelphia, by eight o'clock the *second morning*, from Chambersburgh.

☞ When a load offers, the stage will run on Mondays. April 23, 1830.—tf.

## Bakewell, Page, & Bakewells,

FLINT GLASS MANUFACTURERS,

Have for sale, an assortment of

**Astral or Sinumbral LAMPS,**

ON PEDESTALS AND FOR SUSPENSION.

*ALSO,*

Tuscan, Vase, Mantel & Chamber Lamps,

WHICH, in addition to their usual stock of *PLAIN AND CUT FLINT GLASS*, Patent Moulded, Plain and Cut *Bureau Mountings, &c. &c.* will be disposed of on the lowest terms.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 23—tf.

## WM. W. IRWIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Office on Fourth street, one door east of Market.

May 4, 1830.—tf

TO BE LET,

THE large and commodious Brick Building, on the corner of Fourth and Market streets, lately occupied by Mrs. Hetich, as a Boarding House. The first floor may, with a trifling expense, be converted into an elegant Store Room, 33 feet deep by 18 feet wide, affording, from its location, an eligible stand for business. The remainder of the house is sufficiently spacious for the accommodation of a family.

ALSO.

A neat and convenient two story frame Dwelling House, with offices attached, situated on Erin Hill, one mile from the city. Surrounding the house, there is a large yard, ornamented with flowering shrubs, and containing a number of choice fruit trees. In the yard, and but a few steps from the kitchen, there is a well of excellent water, and a cistern for holding rain water. From its neighborhood to the city, and healthy location, this would be an agreeable residence, particularly during the summer months, for a private family. Possession will be given immediately. For terms, inquire on the premises, or of W. W. IRWIN, Fourth Street.

May 4.—tf

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the Estate of Mr. JOHN IRWIN, late of Pitt Township, in the county of Allegheny, deceased, are requested to present them, duly authenticated, and without delay, to the subscribers, for settlement; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

AGNES IRWIN, Administratrix,
WILLIAM W. IRWIN,
JOHN M'KEE, Administrators,
*Cum testamento annexo.*

Pittsburgh, April 20.—tf.

## PAPER HANGINGS.

THE subscribers having enlarged their *Paper Staining Establishment*, and procured some of the best workmen from the eastward, now offer for sale, wholesale and retail, *at the Philadelphia prices*, a choice assortment of

*COMMON, GLAZED AND RAINBOW*

## PAPERS,

Of the latest patterns, and equal to any heretofore sold in this market; a constant sapply of which, in all their varieties, with suitable borders, will be kept on hand.

Also on hand, a large assortment of FRENCH WALL PAPERS and

**Velvet Bordering.**

H. HOLDSHIP & SON,
*Corner of Wood & Third Streets.*

October 10—tf.

## GABRIEL ADAMS,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL GROCER, Front, between Market and Wood streets, has received from the eastward, and by recent arrivals from New Orleans, a large and general assortment of GROCERIES AND LIQUORS, which are offered for sale at the lowest market rates for cash or approved acceptances.

☞ *Whiskey, Flour, Scorched Salts, Rags, &c.* will be taken in barter at market prices.

April 21, 1829—tf.

## C. DARRAGH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office, No. 49, Fourth street, between Market and Wood streets, one door west of the United States Bank.

March 16—tf.

## *PITTSBURGH AUCTION ROOMS,*

No. 138 Wood Street, corner of Sixth.

LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH,
*Auction and Commission Merchants.*

D. LYNCH having obtained the commission as Auctioneer for the city of Pittsburgh, and having associated himself with J. Butterworth, they will transact the Auction and Commission business, under the firm of LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH. They have made extensive arrangements eastward, and are prepared to supply merchants in general with

**DRY GOODS,**
**Hardware, Groceries,**
**BOOKS,**

And PITTSBURGH MANUF'D ARTICLES, upon the very lowest terms, at Private as well as Public Sale, for Cash.

N. B.—Public Sales of Dry Goods, Groceries, and Furniture, every Tuesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and of Hardware, Fancy Cutlery and Jewellery, on Monday and Thursday evenings, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

☞ *Liberal advances made on Consignments.*

Pittsburgh, April 5—tf.

## Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

N. B. The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms. viz.

1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.

Pittsburgh, May 21, 1829—tf.

TO MANUFACTURERS, &c.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have their Machine Shop in complete operation; and having experienced workmen, they are prepared to build

**WOOLLEN AND COTTON MACHINERY,**

of every description, and of the most approved kind. They will build Woollen or Cotton Machinery to any pattern, to suit purchasers, and will warrant it to be equal in workmanship, and to perform as well as any that can be brought over the mountains, (New Jersey not excepted;) and they will furnish it at the eastern prices, which will be a saving to the purchaser who buys here, of the carriage, together with the necessary expenses attending transportation.

With a view to encourage our home manufactures, and to be encouraged, the terms of payment will be made accommodating.—Shearing Machines, Shear Blades, Turning Lathes, Fire Engines, Screw Plates and Taps, Governors for Engines, and Turning of every description, will be done to order at a short notice.

F. A. BEMIS & Co.
No. 24, Water Street, Pittsburgh.

Feb. 5, 1830—tf.

FOR SALE,

A NEW FRAME HOUSE, pleasantly situated, on High Street, Grant's Hill, adjoining the residence of Thomas Collingwood. For terms, apply to JOHN TASSEY, Wood street. April 30—tf.

## Second Hand Clothing.

A GENERAL assortment of second Hand CLOTHING kept on hand and for sale at moderate prices, by

A. D. LEWIS,

Wood, between Second and Third Streets.

June 5—tf.

## *ALLEGHENY LOTS.*

FOR SALE, a number of LOTS, fronting on the Broad Common in the rear of the town of Allegheny. These Lots afford the most desirable seats for country residences of any now offered for sale. The terms will be extremely favorable. A credit of from one to five years will be given to purchasers. A plan of the Lots is left at the office of Discount and Deposit and at the bank of Pittsburgh, for the inspection of purchasers.

W. Robinson, Jr.

Aug. 25, 1826.—tf. *Allegheny-Town*

## SHEARS.

THE subscribers are manufacturing revolving and vibrating SHEAR BLADES, of a superior quality. They will be stamped "F. A. Bemis & Co." and warranted to the purchaser.—A sample can be seen at Messrs. L. & P. Peterson's, on the corner of Market and Front streets, and a constant supply will be kept on hand at the manufactory, No. 24 Water street.

*ALSO*, will be made to order, SHEARING MACHINES of improved construction. Having in operation machinery expressly for grinding, Shears will be ground with the greatest accuracy, at a short notice. F. A. BEMIS & Co.

Nov. 27—tf.

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers. W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER,

Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf. *Executors.*

## The Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that books will be opened at the Bookstore of H. Holdship & Son, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 24th day of March next, to receive subscriptions for the Stock in a company to be entitled "*The President, Managers and Company of the Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road;*" intended for the purpose of making an artificial Road from the city of Pittsburgh, to a point at or near the house of Wm. Farrow, in Pitt township, at which time and place one or more of the undersigned will attend.

WM. WILKINS,
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
WM. B. FOSTER,
PETER MOWRY,
WM. PORTER,
WM. ARTHURS,
JAMES BROWN, } *Commis'nrs.*

Feb. 22, 1828.—tf.

## PAPER WAREHOUSE,

No. 83 MARKET STREET.

THE subscribers keep constantly on hand a fine and well regulated assortment of the following kinds of PAPER, manufactured at the mill of Hurst & Brown.

Imperial, Superroyal, Medium, Royal, Demy, Cap, Post, Folio Post, } PRINTING,
Crown, Medium, Imperial, } WRAPPING,
Blue and White TEA PAPER,
Bonnet and Fullers' BOARDS,

Which will be sold on as accommodating terms as can be purchased in this city.

JAMES BROWN & SON.

☞ The highest price given for RAGS, in Cash, Groceries, or Dry Goods. April 16—tf.

## LITERARY NOTICE.

TO MY PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC.

HAVING been appointed *Deputy Surveyor*, in and for the District composed of the county of Allegheny, I deem it necessary to announce, that my SEMINARY for young *Ladies and Gentlemen*, will be continued as usual, at my residence, No. 84 Fourth street, a few doors from Doctor Dawson's Chemical Warehouse, that the school will be principally conducted and superintended by me, and also that, when called on business, it will be conducted by my Assistant, who must be an able and judicious Instructer. In the Institution will be taught the following branches, which constitute a liberal and scientific education, viz: Penmanship, English Grammar, Geography, with its application to Astronomy, Mapping, &c. and Mercantile transactions in general, together with the Mathematics.

In relation to the course of instruction, particular attention will be paid to the most essential department of education, not only in teaching the most concise and approved methods of Arithmetical Calculation, and of arranging and keeping accounts in trade and commerce, but also in explaining these methods, that the pupil may know how to proceed by reason as well as by rule; for without this, no permanent benefits can be derived.

Having recently purchased a handsome pair of Globes, students will derive a peculiar advantage, in acquiring a *sound* knowledge of Geography, Practical Astronomy, and the use of the Globes. Students at the study of *Surveying*, will also have an excellent opportunity afforded them, in acquiring a radical knowlege of the Theory and Practice of that invaluable ART.

For terms, which will be moderate, apply at the school-room. JNO. M'NEVIN.

June 1.—tf.

## LANDS FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE LANDS, late the property of John Way, Esq. deceased, are now offered *FOR SALE*, by the Executors, viz.

**No. 25, Leet's District, of 200**

acres, situated on the Ohio river, 20 miles from Pittsburgh. The road from Pittsburgh to Beaver passes through the improved part of this land, which abounds in coal and limestone.

**No. 26, same district, adjoining**

No 25, containing 200 acres of first rate land, a large portion of river bottom. The road to Beaver also passes through this tract. These two tracts are first rate land, and from their situation on the road and river, must in a few years become valuable.

**No. 249, Elder's district, 200**

acres, situate in Armstrong county, on Buffalo Creek, about 5 miles from Kittanning, and 35 miles from Pittsburgh. On this tract, there is a salt well 300 feet deep, with other preparations for the manufacture of salt, and a good prospect of an abundant supply of salt water, and an inexhaustible bank of coal.

☞ For further particulars and terms of sale, apply to ABISHAI WAY, Merchant, Pittsburgh, or to NICHOLAS WAY, on the Beaver road, 13 miles from Pittsburgh.

December 15, 1826.—tf.

## Keerl's Rheumatic Plaster,

For Rheumatism, Sprains, Pains in the Breast and Back, &c. &c. &c.

PREPARED only by the subscriber, who, from many years' experience, can confidently recommend it as an excellent remedy for Rheumatism, having frequently had occasion to use it in his own family, and has recommended it to many others, who were afflicted with that painful disease, and is not aware of its having failed in giving relief in a single instance. It has also proved efficacious in Sprains, Pains in the Breast and Back, and Debility and Pains of the Limbs, consequent on injuries, as Fractures, Contusions, &c.

GEO. H. KEERL.

*CERTIFICATES.*

I have known the Rheumatic Plaster, prepared by Mr. George H. Keerl, applied with prompt and perfect relief, in some cases of severe Rheumatic Pain. *THOMAS H. WRIGHT, M. D.*

February 12, 1829.

*Mr. George H. Keerl:*

DEAR SIR—You request my opinion of your Plaster Composition, which you state has been highly beneficial in the relief of Rheumatism. If its application be restricted to the chronic form of that affection, I have not the least doubt of its efficacy. Its operation is that of a gentle stimulant, maintaining an equality of temperature in the part to which it is applied, and at the same time keeping the surface soft and perspirable. Compositions possessing similar properties, have long been esteemed by medical men. I know of none better suited to that end, than the one which *you* have exhibited to me.

*JOHN BUCKLER, M. D.*

February 13, 1829.

Being violently attacked with Rheumatism, about five years ago, and the pain in my breast very severe, I was induced to try Mr. Keerl's Rheumatic Plaster, when one application afforded me perfect relief. *J. H. POOR.*

Baltimore, February 14, 1829.

Last winter I labored under a painful attack of Rheumatism, which lasted for some time. On application to Mr. George H. Keerl, I obtained his Rheumatic Plaster, which relieved me entirely from pain, soon after its application.

*JOHN H. NAFF.*

Baltimore, 14th February, 1829.

☞ For Sale at the Subscriber's Drug Warehouse, Corner of Sixth and Wood streets. B. A. FAHNESTOCK.

Pittsburgh, June 8, 1830.—1y.

MAHY'S APPROVED PLASTER CLOTH, *Recommended by Dr. B. Rush, Dr. P. S. Physic, and the most eminent of the Faculty in the U. States.*

THIS Plaster Cloth, has by its beneficial effect and surprising cures procured for it the approbation and recommendation of the most eminent of the faculty.

It is a sure and safe remedy for inveterate ulcers, all sores, wounds, boils, quinsy, scrofula, fistula, white swelling, cancers, sore breasts, sore legs, whitlows, felons, cuts, bruises, scalds, burns malengers of the negroes, pains in the breast, weakness of the joints, sprains, rheumatism, gout, pains and weakness in the back and loins. It is also successfully used for the cure of corns, frosted feet, dressing issues, &c. &c.

A bill of directions for using it, accompanies each plaster—small size 25 cents—middle do. 50 cents—large do. one dollar.—Liberal allowance made to those who buy to sell again.

*** For sale, wholesale and retail, at the proprietor's drug and family medicine warehouse, No. 137 and 135, N. E. corner of Second and Race-streets, Philadelphia, and by his agents in every principal city and town throughout the U. States.

Observe that each genuine plaster has the signature of the sole proprietor,

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine, just received and for sale, at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medical Warehouse, of

DR. G. DAWSON,
*Wood-Street, Pittsburgh.*

Feb. 23, 1830.—tf.

## THOMPSON & MILLER,

*Wholesale Druggists,*

HAVE just received, at their Warehouse *No. 73, Wood-street, Pittsburgh*, extensive additional supplies of

## DRUGS,

**DYE-STUFFS, &c. &c.**

Having recently purchased the above articles in the Eastern Markets, at reduced prices, they offer them low.

Sept. 8, 1829.—wtf.

## New Wholesale Store.

M. & F. TIERNAN have opened a large and extensive assortment of *BRITISH, INDIA, FRENCH, and DOMESTIC*

## DRY GOODS,

In M'Donald's Square, on Liberty street, near the corner of Market and Liberty streets,

Which they purchased at the Philadelphia and New York Auctions, entirely for cash, and will sell by the package or piece, at a small advance for cash or acceptances. April 30—w6mo.

## CURE FOR WORMS.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE: *prepared at the subscriber's Wholesale and Retail Drug Warehouse, corner of Sixth and Wood streets, Pittsburgh, Penn'a.*

This preparation is confidently recommended to the public, as an effectual remedy for expelling Worms from the system. It has already been extensively used in this county, and the proprietor has ascertained from particular inquiry, that it has not failed to produce the most salutary effect, in every instance in which it was administered—and in many other cases, after every other remedy had failed. It is mild in its operation, and may be administered with perfect safety to the most delicate infant.

The following testimony of its effects is offered to the public:—

"*Pittsburgh, April 1st, 1830.*

"We the subscribers do certify, that we have used in our families B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, and recommend it to the public, as the most effectual medicine for expelling worms from the system, that has ever come within our knowledge."

*N. W. Presly*, Liberty street.
*Wm. Douglas*, Wood street.
*Mrs. Anderson*, Fourth street.
*Samuel Bright*, Plum township, Allegheny co.
*John Morrow*, Wilkins township, Allegheny co.
*Robert Gray*, Plum township, Allegheny co.
*Joseph Anderson*, Wilkins township.
*John Stuart*, Wilkins township.

I do certify that a child of mine, aged 3 years, had been for some time afflicted with worms, and having tried every remedy without effect, at length used B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, three tea spoonfuls of which caused it to discharge 138 worms. It has since continued free from any symptoms of worms. JOHN BENSON,

*Wilkins township, Allegheny county.*

May 5, 1830.

I do certify that a child of mine, aged 5 years, by using one bottle of B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, discharged several worms, some of which were 12 inches long.

WM. M'CARTNEY, *Bayardstown.*

May 17, 1830.

I do certify that I have used B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge in my family, after using various other worm medicines without effect. Three of my children, after using the Vermifuge, discharged upwards of 300 worms.

MOSES HAMILTON.

May 31, 1830. *Columbiana county, Ohio.*

☞ For sale at the Drug Store, corner of Sixth and Wood streets, Pittsburgh.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK.

June 4, 1830.—1y.

## Coughs and Colds,

ARE speedily and effectually cured by the use of Dr. Robinson's celebrated

STOMACHIC ELIXIR OF HEALTH.

Of this universally esteemed medicine, there are thousands throughout the U. States, who have experienced its beneficial effects, within these last twenty years, and can testify to its being the most sure remedy ever offered to the public for the relief and cure of obstinate coughs, pains in the breast, spitting of blood, approaching consumption, &c.

Persons afflicted with pulmonary complaints or disorders of the breast and lungs, even in the most advanced state, will find immediate relief.

Common coughs and colds, which are in general occasioned by obstructed perspiration, will yield to its benign influence in a few hours.

In Asthma or Consumptive complaints, hoarseness, wheezings, shortness of breath, and the Hooping Cough, it will give immediate relief.

It is an effectual remedy for the Dysentery or lax, the Summer Complaint in children, severe gripings and most other disorders of the bowels.

Prepared only by T. W. Dyott, and for sale Wholesale and Retail, at his Drug and Family Medicine Warehouse, N. E. corner of Second and Race Streets, and by his appointed agents through out the United States.

Take notice that each bottle has the signature of the sole proprietor.

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine just received and for sale at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medicine Warehouse of Dr. G. DAWSON, *Wood Street, Pittsburgh.* Feb. 26.—tf.

RHEUMATIC PAINS.

LUMBAGO, swelling and weakness of the joints, sprains, pains in the back, swelled face, stiffness of neck, chilblains, gout, cramp, rheumatism, &c. are all speedily and effectually cured, by the use of Dr. Robertson's celebrated

GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS.

By applying these drops agreeably to the directions, which is simply to rub well the parts affected two or three times a day—also in cases where it is necessary to take internally from ten to fifteen drops on a lump of sugar, they seldom or ever fail to perform the effect desired—viz: that of a permanent cure in a very short time.

For sale wholesale and retail at the proprietor's drug and family medicine warehouse, N. E. corner of Second and Race-streets, Philadelphia—and retailed by his agents, and every principal druggist and vender of medicines throughout the United States.

☞ Take notice that each bottle of genuine medicine has the signature of the sole proprietor.

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine just received and for sale at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medical Warehouse of DR. G. DAWSON, *Wood-Street, Pittsburgh.* Feb. 23, 1830.—tf.

APPROVED ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

*Which prevent and cure all Bilious Complaints, Malignant Fevers, &c.*

THESE Pills, if timely administered, will counteract the causes which commonly produce yellow or bilious fever, ague or fall fevers, bilious cholic, pleurisy, dysentery, worms, sick and foul stomach, head ache, loss of appetite, flatulency, epileptic fits, hypocondria and hysterics complaints, sour stomach, heart burn, dyspepsia or indigestion, &c. They remove habitual costiveness, colds and coughs, asthma, stranguary gravel, rheumatism, gout, scurvy, scorbutia blotches, impurities in the blood, female complaints, &c.

If they are taken about once a fortnight during the spring and summer months, they will prove a certain preventive against the ague and prevailing fall sickness.

A bill of directions for taking them, accompanies each box of pills—small boxes, 25 cents, large boxes 50 cents. Liberal allowance made to those who purchase to sell again.

*** For sale, wholesale and retail, at the proprietor's drug and family medicine warehouse, Nos. 137 and 139, N. E. corner of second and Race streets, Philadelphia, and by his agents, in every principal city and town throughout the United States.

☞ Take Notice, that each box of genuine Pills has the signature of the sole proprietor,

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine, just received and for sale at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medical Warehouse of DR. G. DAWSON, *Wood Street, Pittsburgh.*

March 5.—tf.